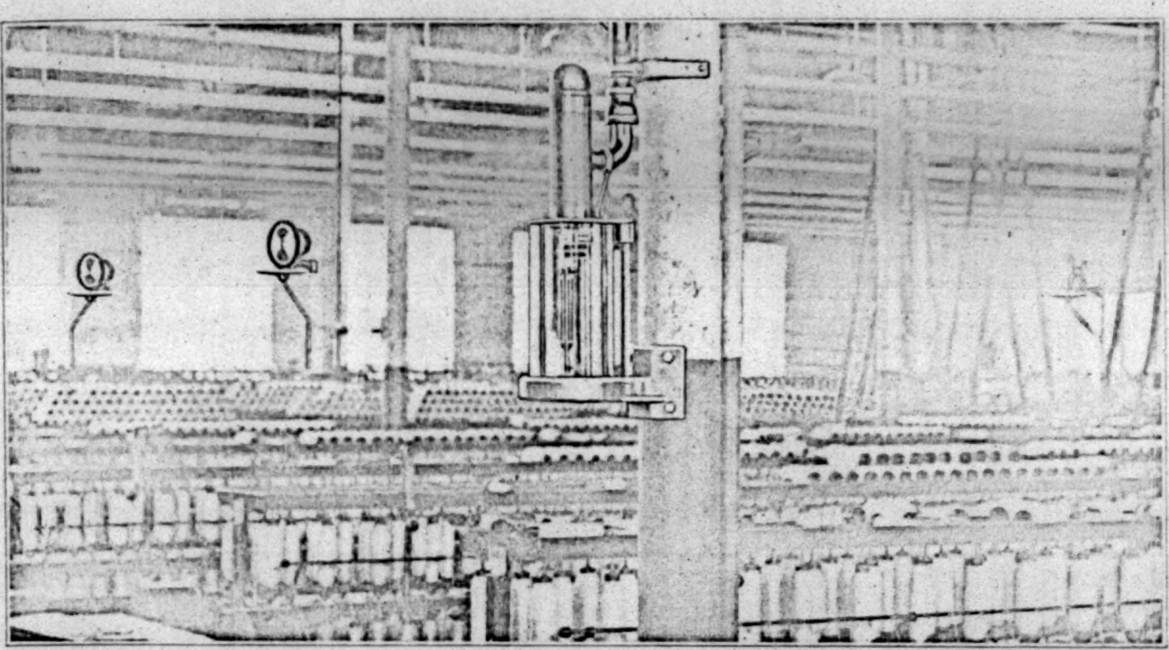
APR 31 R
735 G
...rsity of N C
...pel Hill N C
L. U. N. C.
COMMERCE R. R.
Ap 4 '30

SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 38 CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 3, 1930 No. 5



Dixon Mills Inc., at Gastonia, North Carolina

will not be troubled by fluctuating humidity during the variable spring season.

Bahnson Master Controls have been added to the Mill's humidifying equipment so that humidity conditions now remain within very close limits and regain in the yarn is practically constant.

Scientific construction, precision movement, instant response to humidity changes, are inherent characteristics of the Bahnson Master Control. An adequate equipment of Bahnson Humidifiers and Master Controls will aid materially in the production of yarn more uniform in weight and numbers.

Examine your present humidifying system with accurate humidity control in mind. If you do not have ample protection against atmospheric changes, investigate Bahnson Equipment, **"The Key to Production."**

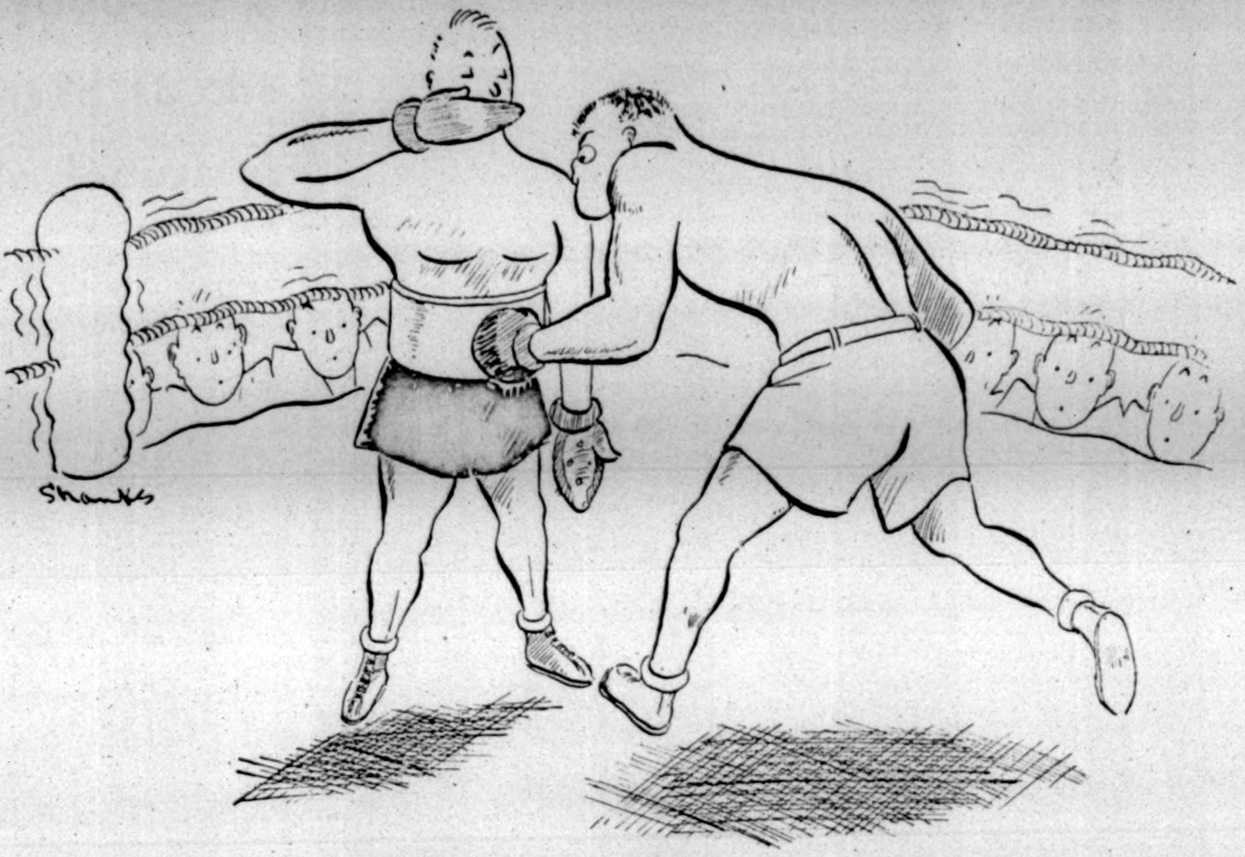
A cordial invitation is extended to all our customers and friends to visit our exhibit in Booth No. 85 at the International Textile Exposition April 28th to May 3rd.

THE BAHNSON COMPANY

Humidification Engineers

Winston-Salem, N. C. **New York Office: 93 Worth Street**

Alphabetical Index to Advertisers Page 30



Graton & Knight Textile Lug Straps can take it

STANDING up under punishment is one of those things Graton & Knight Textile Woven Lug Straps are noted for. When they get a chance to show their real stamina under the toughest conditions, they prove their superiority.

They stand up and take it because they are built to take it.

The material used in each type of Strap in the line is especially selected so that the Strap into which it is built will give the utmost in efficiency and long wear on the job for which it is designed. Put them to work in your mill, and you will find that your shutdown time will be reduced, your replacements will be fewer. Write for information and prices.

OTHER
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Leather Transmission Belting
Rubber Transmission, Conveyor and Elevator Belting
Mechanical Rubber Goods
Lace Leather
Round Belting
Belt Cements and Dressings
Leather Pickers
Lugs and other Loom Straps
Woven Textile Lug Straps
Textile Aprons
Leather Link "V" Belting

Graton & Knight Company
Worcester, Mass.

GRATON AND KNIGHT

...In 1929 C&K presented to the Textile Industry:

- "Verybest" Automatic Worsted and Woolen Looms
- Cotton King" Automatic Loom
- 12/4 C & K Axminster Loom -
- C & K Automatic Silk Loom -
- Double Shuttle Plush Loom - -
- Let-off Recorder...All Types - -
- Feeler Motions...All Types - -
- Alemite Fittings...All Types - -
- No. 1511 Thread Cutter - - -
- Randall Universal Joint - - -
- Improved Spring Jacks - - - -
- Elevating Beam Stands - - - -
- Tensometer...All Types - - - -
- Paperless Warp Beams - - - -
- Large Take-up Drums - - - -
- "Rubber Sandpaper" - - - - -
- Automatic Let-off - - - - - -

C & K's new presentations to the Textile Industry

1930 C&K looms and accessories

will be on Exhibition at the International Textile Exposition Boston, Mass., April 28 to May 3

See the advancement in weaving equipment in the C & K display at the Textile Exposition. . . It's an opportunity to see the reasons why many mills will have weaving advantages which will play an important part in 1930 textile profits . . . Arrange now to come to the Textile Exposition and incidentally to visit the Worcester and Providence plants of C & K Loom Works . . . less than 50 miles from Boston

CROMPTON & KNOWLES
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
A *Loom* FOR *every* WOVEN FABRIC

Spring styles

breathe the promise of a prosperous year for King Cotton

..fashions for spring-summer, 1930 emphasize styled cottons —cottons that are identified.... trademarked...

FROM Paris and Palm Beach, from the Riviera and southern California, come reports of the fashion-prominence of cotton. Leading the movement are dressmakers both in this country and abroad who are using cotton for all types of costumes —morning, afternoon, evening.

Observers such as the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., as well as leading manufacturers, see in this new allegiance assurance that 1930 will be a boom year for styled cottons.

Trademarked Fabrics in Demand

Many cotton manufacturers have already prepared to meet this demand with materials that are marked with their name or trademark. They have learned that consumers favor cottons bearing an identifying name or mark. To women it is a guarantee of quality and style—a guarantee of protection against inferior substitutes and inflated prices.

Manufacturers have learned, too, that trademarking enables them to bring new effectiveness to their ad-

1930

KING COTTON THRIVES ANEW

vertising. It encourages women to tell each other about their fabrics. It creates ready recognition and fosters repeat sales.

How Kaumagraph Is Helping

Today more than ever before, executives throughout the cotton industry are depending on Kaumagraph for assistance in marking their fabrics. And Kaumagraph comes to the rescue with the experience gained in 27 years' leadership in trademarking and identification work . . . with the facilities of the only complete service of its kind in the world.

Kaumagraph services include: an Art Department for help in designing trademarks; a Transfer Department specializing in Kaumagraph Dry Transfers, for over a quarter of a century the standard method of applying trademarks; a Research Laboratory available for help on any unusual problem; a department of trademarking machinery to facilitate application of trademarks to fabrics; and a Legal Department skilled in trademark registration procedure.

All the resources of Kaumagraph are at your command in connection with any matter of trademarking or identification. We will be glad to mail you additional information—or to send a representative.

KAUMAGRAPH COMPANY
200 Varick Street . . . New York City
Boston . Chicago . Philadelphia . Los Angeles
Chattanooga, Tenn. . . Charlotte, N. C.
Paris, Ont. . . Paris, France
Also at 14 Lloyd's House, Manchester, Eng.

Cotton's New Versatility

A Partial List of Spring Apparel for Women that is Fashionable in Cotton:

Evening Dresses
Dance Frocks
Formal Dresses
Street Dresses
Beach Clothes
Sport Clothes
Blouses
Neckwear
Hats

SERVICE

RESOURCES RESEARCH

Great Structures Rest on
Strong Foundations

Great Structures Serve Countless Generations

...They Are Built On Strong Foundations

By CARL R. MILLER

No. 2 in a series of advertisements describing the position of The Mathieson Alkali Works in the Chemical Industry

IN business enterprises, as in great monuments of engineering genius, permanence is determined by strong foundations.

Mathieson's present position as a leading manufacturer and distributor of basic chemicals is the result of firm foundations laid in the pioneer days of the chemical industry. Mathieson plants are located at the richest sources of raw materials. Mathieson chemists and engineering experts were first to inaugurate improved methods for handling and shipping heavy chemicals. Branch offices and warehouses are situated at important industrial centers. Upon these strong foundations a leading industrial enterprise has been built. Its experience and facilities are embodied in the three great tenets of modern business: Resources...Research...Service.

Send for list of available literature describing the various uses of Mathieson chemicals in modern industry.

The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (*Inc.*)
250 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.
Philadelphia — Chicago — Providence — Charlotte — Cincinnati
Works: Niagara Falls, N. Y. — Saltville, Va.
Warehouse Stocks at all Distributing Centers

MATHIESON CHEMICALS

Soda Ash... Caustic Soda... Bicarbonate of Soda... Liquid Chlorine...HTH (Hypochlorite)... Ammonia, Anhydrous and Aqua... Bleaching Powder... Sulphur Dichloride...
PURITE (Fused Soda Ash)

1930

SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by Clark Publishing Company, 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C. Subscription $2.00 Per Year in Advance. Entered as Second Class Mail Matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., Under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897

VOL. 38 CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 3, 1930 No. 5

Research in the Textile Industry

THE manufacture of textiles is a scientific procedure. It has not always been so but it is now, and it will be even more so in the future. Applied science guides and controls every step in the process of production, not only of textiles themselves but of all materials that enter into finished fabrics in any way. Again, applied science, the very life of the industry, however, is directly dependent upon fundamental truths, for the discovery of which the industry has always relied upon the most haphazard of methods. The basic facts which science applies come to light, for the most part, purely by accident.

Nowadays, in all industries, men realize that they cannot depend upon chance for their knowledge of basic fundamental things. They realize that they must go out in deliberate search for these truths. They have learned that discoveries in pure science have a very definite economic value. They know that applied science laboratories are dependent for their raw materials upon those few who are engaged in pure scientific research; hence, laboratories are springing up in every industry where the natural phenomena related to that industry are minutely studied unhampered by desires for immediate commercial application of the results obtained.

Probably no industry is more in need of this supply-house of facts than is the textile industry. Every technician and thinking man in the industry realizes that and, therefore, desultory attempts to establish research in pure science have been made in a dozen or more places with various degrees of success. Those who have studied the need for research the most thoroughly are convinced that the answer lies in the establishment of one central organization serving every branch and unit of the industry. A fundamental fact, if the discovery of it is to be of any value at all, must become a fact to the entire industry. It still remains the province and the problem of each unit to apply the knowledge to its individual benefit but real progress can only be made when any newly discovered truth becomes the property of the industry as a whole.

A central fundamental research bureau, to be worthy of the effort that will have to be expended in its establishment, must be the result of the collective efforts of all of the interested units.

When the "American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists" was organized some ten years ago, one of the objects laid down by its founders was "to encourage in any practicable way research on chemical processes and materials of importance to the textile industry." With this as a precept and the need for pure scientific research being peculiarly apparent to such men as constitute the membership, the idea of a research bureau was naturally formed early in the history of the Association. Since the beginning of the Association, Dr. Elvin H. Killheffer, its present president, has energetically sponsored a plan for the establishment of such a bureau and last December at the annual meeting of the Association put his views before the membership in such a concrete form that, as a result of the enthusiasm engendered, it was decided that some very definite steps should be taken in the immediate future toward the realization of such a plan as Dr. Killheffer envisions. A motion was made, and unananimously carried, that a committee be appointed to consider ways and means for bringing the plan to fruition. After a careful selection, on the basis of a knowledge of the meaning of fundamental research and an interest in and enthusiasm for the plan, the following committee has been appointed:

P. J. Wood, chairman, vice-president and manager, Oriental Silk Printing Company, Paterson, N. J.; William H. Cady, chemist, Slater Company, Inc., Webster, Mass.; Dr. Joseph F. X. Harold, textile chemist, Room 98, 50 E. Forty-first street, New York City; Dr. W. M. Scott, service director, Munsell Color Company, 100 E. Franklin street, Baltimore, Md.

The president, Dr. Elvin H. Killheffer, and the chairman of the research committee, Professor Louis A. Olney, are members of the committee ex-officio. This committee will confer with representatives of all other associations interested in fundamental research in the textile industry. Such associations are being urged to appoint small committees authorized to confer with the American Association Committee. Invitations to co-operate have already been extended to the following groups:

American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.
The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.
Rayon Institute of America, Inc.
Silk Dyers Association of America.
National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics.
U. S. Bureau of Standards.
Textile Research Council, Inc.
The Cotton Textile Institute.
Southern Textile Association.
Better Fabrics League of America.
Laundryowners National Association of the United States and Canada.
The Wool Institute, Inc.
The Silk Association of America, Inc.
National Association of Hosiery & Underwear Manufacturers.
The National Knitted Outerwear Association.
The Converters Association.

Some Points on Weaving

THE following questions and answers on weaving are extracts from a report of the discussion on weaving at a meeting of superintendents and overseers of weaving, held recently in Boston under the auspices of the ational Association of Cotton Manufacturers:

The first question on weaving reads:

Loom Inspection

> "What are the correct methods of loom inspection? By whom inspected? Frequency of inspection? What check have you on inspections?"

Member: We have a smash piecer go around and inspect the looms every morning. The second hand checks it, and he also inspects the whole loom section at least once a week.

Member: At our mill my second hands inspect the looms twice a week, and if they find anything wrong, they report it to the fixers, who take care of it. The second hand also inspects the cloth, looking for rowy cloth, bad selvages, skips, etc.

Member: Well, I do not have to look around to see when I am going to do the inspecting at my place. I am told when to do it. We have stamped cards each week of each month, and they cover different parts of the looms. The first four days of the week the looms are inspected, different parts of them. Then there is a monthly inspection, a quarterly inspection, and a half-yearly inspection.

Chairman: Who does that inspecting may I ask?

Member: It is supposed to be the boss.

Chairman: How many looms have you?

Member: I am awfully glad that I do not have as many as some of you fellows. I have only 60 looms.

Chairman: I think it is a good idea to have the smash piecers go around. I run mostly on dobby work, and they go around when they have time. The second hands also go scouting around and I do myself. Each overseer has to go into the cloth room every afternoon and look the cloth over, so as to be there to see what defects are found.

Night Inspection

Member: I would like to ask some of these gentlemen who run night and day shifts, how they regulate the inspection of the cloth on the looms?

Member: When the night fixer comes in, his duty is to get two pieces of chalk, a dark and a light piece, and mark on the cloth. The day man does the same thing.

Member: That just identifies whether it is the day or night weaver, but I want to know what method of inspection there is for the cloth on the looms. Did you have inspectors go around the looms?

Member: The inspectors in the cloth room do that.

Member: I have tried many ways of inspecting the cloth. We have the day inspector leave a note for the night inspection, and he is supposed to look those looms over before doing anything else. I had smash piecers at one time, but the inspection was not very good, so I picked out a real good inspector and put him on at night, because I figured that a smash piecer might be a real good smash piecer, but not a good inspector. He will probably let a lot of things go by. I found out that the best way was to have a good inspector and hold him responsible for everything. I find we get the best results that way.

Member: We are a little more fortunate than some of you. We have a solid broadcloth job, 456 looms on 128 x 68, running night and day. The cloth as it goes into the cloth room is inspected, of course, and a list is made out by the overseer of the cloth room of any defects found there. That is sent to the weave room. We have one inspector days and one nights. That report is given to the inspector, and he immediately goes to that loom to see if he can find and remedy the trouble as reported.

After the first job comes out, on every warp that is tied in, a swatch is taken off. The third hand days and the third hand nights inspect the cloth and the loom and check it over thoroughly. Before he leaves that loom, the loom is supposed to be in order. All wrong draws are supposed to be taken out, the whip rolls and everything checked up so that it is all right. We do have difficulty with our day and night run, you might say, passing the buck. We identify the cloth with a mark, whether it is the day or night weaver. I wonder if any of these gentlemen have any method they used for checking up defects.

Member: In our place the inspector in the cloth room puts a blue string for the day side and a red string in for the night side. When we look over the cloth, we can tell at once whether it is a day or night job. There is no mistake about it.

Member: Does your mill stop at all?

Member: No, we run all the time, eight hours days and twelve nights.

Member: How many men mark the cloth?

Member: Every loom fixer marks it, every night and morning. It takes him about ten or fifteen minutes. He goes right along.

Member: We use three men. One starts at one end; one at the other; and the third in the middle. They can go through 100 looms in about ten minutes, but on the last line of looms there is a question about the defects woven between the marks, whether they are on the night or day side. I wondered if there was a little closer check that could be made on marking the cloth. We use the same method as the previous speaker, but there is always an interval where there might be a few inches or maybe an interval where there might be a few inches or maybe a foot or so woven before the marker gets around to it. I suppose the solution of that would be to have enough hands to mark the cloth, but we are like most other mills, we do not have surplus help sitting or walking around to do the job.

Member: We used to work night and day, and when we did, we adopted the colored string system. The day weaver had a red string and the night weaver a green string. They were tied into the selvage. The day weaver had to look after his own colors, and so did the night weaver. We ran two years that way. I do not know that we had any trouble with that. We have pretty good inspectors. We try to get men with a good knowledge of different weaves. Every morning the second hand and the inspector go up to the cloth room, and if there is anything wrong for which they might be blame, they are right there to take their medicine.

Loom Stops from Poor Warp Preparation

Chairman: Any more questions on that? All right. The next question reads:

> "What per cent of the loom stops are due to poor warp preparation?"

Member: We have a survey going on at our mill now, and have had for over a year. At the present time, it is still going on, to find out what makes the loom stoppage. I was talking with the chief inspector of the survey yesterday, and I asked him, knowing his

would come up, what per cent of stops on our looms was caused by the slasher. This was his answer. Between 15 and 20 per cent of our stoppage on the looms is caused by the slashers. I might add, if that seems to be a high percentage, that we have a weaving efficiency on straight running time of 97 per cent. Our loom breakage on this survey at the present time is less than one stop per hour, even with that high percentage of slasher defects.

Chairman: I would like to ask a question. As I understand it, you find 20 per cent of your loom stoppage due to the warp preparation. Can you tell us what the cause of it is? I mean the trouble with the warp preparation?

Member: I can tell you some of them. Cross warps. Hard size. Soft warps. Loose flanges. Rough flanges, and several other things. Those are the main things. Selvages mostly. Riding up on the flange of the beam, and the beam cutting it, especially on double beam work on the two inside flanges. When you cut the yarn on the inside flange on broad looms, you have a lot of stoppage.

Member: I would like to ask this gentleman if 20 per cent of his stoppages are due to warp preparation, what are the other stoppages due to?

Member: The other stoppages are bunches and cords; the mechanical stoppage of the loom, and weak ends. I wish the spinners or the carders were here. We get many weak ends. In fact, our weak ends cause about 40 per cent of our stoppage of one loom per hour.

Member: Are you blaming all the weak ends to the slasher?

Member: No. I am putting the weak ends back to the carding and spinning.

Member: You do not consider that in your 20 per cent?

Member: No. I am putting that other 20 per cent up to the slashers.

Loom Speeds

Chairman: Our next questions is as follows:

"What are the correct loom speeds for plain, dobby and jacquard cottons? And for plain, dobby, and jacquard rayons?"

In my opinion that covers a big field. A lot depends upon the construction of the goods. Especially if it is a dobby, the number of harnesses, etc. It is quite a question.

Member: On rayons we are running about 150. That is on the dobby work, both rayon warp and filling. I would rather run them just a little slower, and have more looms per weaver, than run them faster.

Member: What is the width of the looms?

Member: Forty inches.

Member: On 40-inch looms, both automatic and fancy, I run 160 with 20 and 25 harness. On plain automatics I run 165.

Member: Is that rayon?

Member: No. That is cotton broadcloth.

Member: You will find at the end of a five-year period that the looms running at 165 will have a far greater cost for replacement of parts than looms running at 150.

Chairman: This question applies to jacquards, too. Has anybody anything to say on that?

Member: On jacquards on rayon, I am running 140.

Member: I have run rayon sateens, rayon warp, 150, on a 40-inch loom.

Member: I have seen in a mill running 300 looms, rayon, warp, cotton filling, 170 picks to a minute, six looms to a weaver, and the whole thing running very successfully. This has been going on for the past six or eight months. That is the highest I have even seen.

COMING CONVENTIONS

Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, annual convention, Atlanta-Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., April 3-4.

Organization Meeting, Knitters' Division, Southern Textile Association, Greensboro, N. C., April 15.

Master Mechanics' Division, Southern Textile Association, Charlotte, N. C., April 21.

American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, annual convention, Pinehurst, N. C., May 5-6.

Eastern Carolina Division, Southern Textile Association, Kinston, N. C., May 9.

Knitting Arts Exhibition, Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, May 14.

Southern Textile Association, annual meeting, Myrtle Beach, S. C., June 27-28.

Ninth Southern Textile Exposition, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C., October 20-25.

Southern Textile Association, semi-annual meeting, Greenville, S. C., October 23.

International Exposition, Textile Exhibitors Association, Mechanics Hall, Boston, April 28-May 3.

Member: How many harnesses? Do you know?

Member: Eight harnesses.

Thick and Thin Places

Chairman: The next question is:

"What are the loom causes of thick and thin places in the fabric?"

Member: With regard to this thick and thin place question, I would like to ask the gentlemen here whether they get better results with a turning whip roll or a stationary whip roll?

Chairman: You mean stationary with a spring, or dead?

Member: On my goods I have them dead. No springs at all. We run 200 picks. Box loom fabrics and things like that of heavy construction. On light looms I always run the vibrator.

Member: On our work we either run the whip roll turning free, or have it dead. It is a matter of opinion whether we get better work with it turning, or dead. On the automatic let-off they have a vibrator, and it is hard work to have a dead roll, I suppose.

Member: I would like to ask what is meant by a dead roll. That is a new one on me.

Member: On a let-off that is run by weights and frictions, you do not have any vibration of your whip roll.

Member: Yes, but that is not the story. You said a dead whip roll. How do you stop it?

Member: Why, it is very easy to stop it. The Crompton & Knowles people put out a loom with brackets and set screws.

Member: And you can stop your rolls?

Member: Yes, I mean stop it from turning; not stop it from vibrating.

Member: I use a dead roll. That is, I do not let it turn at all. We get better results that way than with the whip roll turning.

Member: Some people think that the whip roll turning puts a sort of tension on the yarn and does not give it the freedom that it needs. On certain of our rayon twills we have put in a dead roll.

Uneven Tension in Rayon and Cotton Fabrics*

By C. A. Harrington

A LARGE percentage of the popular clothes of today are constructed either entirely from rayon or from the combination of this yarn with cotton. It is not to be expected that rayon will take the place of cotton, but it plays an important part when used for decorative purposes in cotton fabrics, or as a partner in making fabrics of a mixture of cotton and rayon. An important feature in the weaving of these goods is taking proper care of the tensions imposed on the yarns.

Sometimes tight threads are caused by the method of handling by the weaver. In piecing up a broken thread it might be pulled tight, this will stretch the yarn and cause the thread to appear brighter than the rest. Sometimes, if ends are missing in the warp, the weaver might cross threads over others, thus imparting extra tension. It is important that the ends should be properly leased on the warp beam, and that they come off in consecutive order with no crossed threads. Also, that threads are drawn straight through the mail eye when wire healds are used. If allowed to pass round the eye the thread is additionally tensioned and weaves tightly. This fault is generally caused by the wires on the staves not all being mounted with the mail eyes facing the same direction.

A piece of cloth designed to contain stripes in the warp, made from viscose on a cotton ground, appears a simple fabric to manufacture, but even here tension will play an important part in obtaining good results. From practical experience the best effect from the viscose stripe is obtained by allowing it to weave fairly slack so as to pucker slightly, the cotton being more heavily weighted than the rayon. Owing to the construction of a viscose thread (i.e., continuous filaments slightly twisted together) there is a tendency for the yarn to stretch if too heavily weighted. This makes the yarn look poor, and also reduces the denier or thickness of the thread. Broken filaments will also occur, the result being bad weaving and imperfect cloth.

The greatest fault may appear when the cloth is being put through the finishing processes. Viscose yarn that has been warp sized shrinks during finishing. Consequently, if woven too tightly in the cloth, the effect may be serious. Acetate yarns do not become affected in quite the same way. They appear to have less shrinkage.

Another factor in favor of weaving rayon rather slacker than the cotton ground is that not only does it do away with the possibility of the yarn breaking during finishing, but the general effect is much richer, and if used for figuring purposes, such as stitch effects, dobby stripes, or acquard effects, there is a roundness given to the figure which adds to the effect. In addition, the cloth is softer in handle and fuller in appearance.

Rather an exception to this rule is when using crepe yarns for warp in conjunction with rayon stripes of standard turns per inch. In such a case it is advisable to weave the rayon rather well tensioned, so that instead of appearing slack, or puckered in the fabric, it is flat and parallel in appearance, care being taken not to strain the yarn. When the fabric is put through the finishing processes, the crepe yarns will contract a good deal more than the rayon. The adjustment made in tension between the crepe yarn and the stripes will thus become effective, producing a fabric with a spongy ground, and a stripe which is not unnecessarily crimped to interfere with its lustre, but yet prominent in character.

Solid rayon warps that are improperly tensioned during weaving do not give evenly woven cloth. If too much tension is put on the yarn by excessive weighting of the warp beam in the loom the cloth has the appearance of being poor and also strained in the direction of the warp, besides having a tendency to be reedy and short of cover. On the other hand, should the warp be under-tensioned, the cloth appears reppy and looks uneven and cloudy.

This is specially noticeable if woven in a jacquard loom, with a brocade design. Owing to so much variation in lift, the tension is greatly upset if the warp beam is not effectively controlled.

Repp fabrics made from rayon and cotton, using slack and tight warps, requires careful tensioning. If the cotton is used for the binder thread and the rayon for forming the repp, the adjustment of tension should be regulated to force up the rayon and hide the cotton as far as possible. This can be done by weighting the cotton beam and allowing the rayon to weave in at a much less tension, but not so slack as to cause looping.

Fabrics where the warp threads are too slackly woven are also more liable to slip. The warp threads do not grip the weft to the same extent, consequently the structure is affected, and also the wearing properties of the fabric. This is particularly noticeable when such fabrics have to stand any amount of pull, such as at the seams of garments, or where friction is brought to bear on the fabric. Thick and thin places in the cloth are mostly due to uneven let off from the warp beam. It is advisable to use smooth true beams, not too heavy, with well polished ruffles, as these permit the application of regular tension and a steady let off.

Selvedges play an important part on fabrics, as they have the effect of framing up the cloth and making it look smartly finished. If the yarn from which they are made comes from the ground beam, it should be arranged so as to come off at the same tension as the rest of the warp. A little rearrangement of the weave will often allow this to be done. If such a rearrangement cannot be effected, the selvedge yarn can be run on to separate bobbins or rollers, so that they can be tensioned to let off as required. Too much tension on the selvedge yarn during weaving will cause tight edges to the cloth. These will give trouble when the cloth comes to be finished, for, if an attempt is made to pull them out, they will probably break and so ruin the cloth.

Incorrect weft tension is the cause of much mischief in cloth. If rayon is used as weft on a cotton warp, and the weave is a plain or weft-faced one, unsatisfactory weft tension will show itself very prominently. This is often more visible if the cloth has been piece dyed.

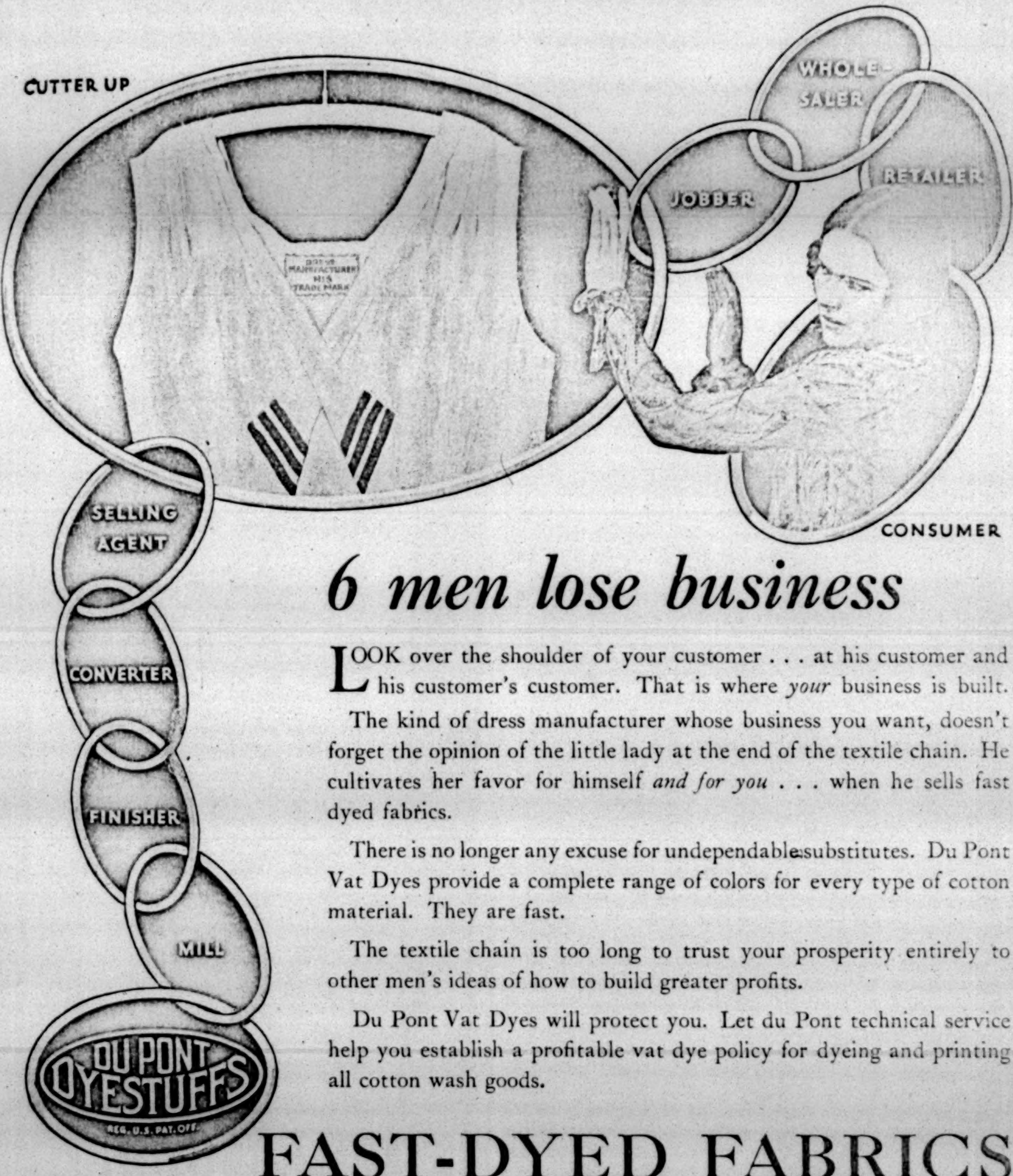
Unsatisfactory weft tension can be attributed to a number of causes. The processes through which the yarn goes before it passes on to the weaver may not be responsible. A good deal of damage can be done when winding yarn, either in winding from hanks on to bobbins, from bobbins to pirns or by pirning direct from the hanks. If due to these causes, any amount of weft mixing, by weaving from more than one shuttle, checked 2 by 2, etc., will not eliminate the trouble. It is still

(Continued on Page 28)

---

*Abstract of a paper given before the Blackburn Textile Society.

When a Trademark clings to a FADED DRESS...



6 men lose business

LOOK over the shoulder of your customer . . . at his customer and his customer's customer. That is where *your* business is built.

The kind of dress manufacturer whose business you want, doesn't forget the opinion of the little lady at the end of the textile chain. He cultivates her favor for himself *and for you* . . . when he sells fast dyed fabrics.

There is no longer any excuse for undependable substitutes. Du Pont Vat Dyes provide a complete range of colors for every type of cotton material. They are fast.

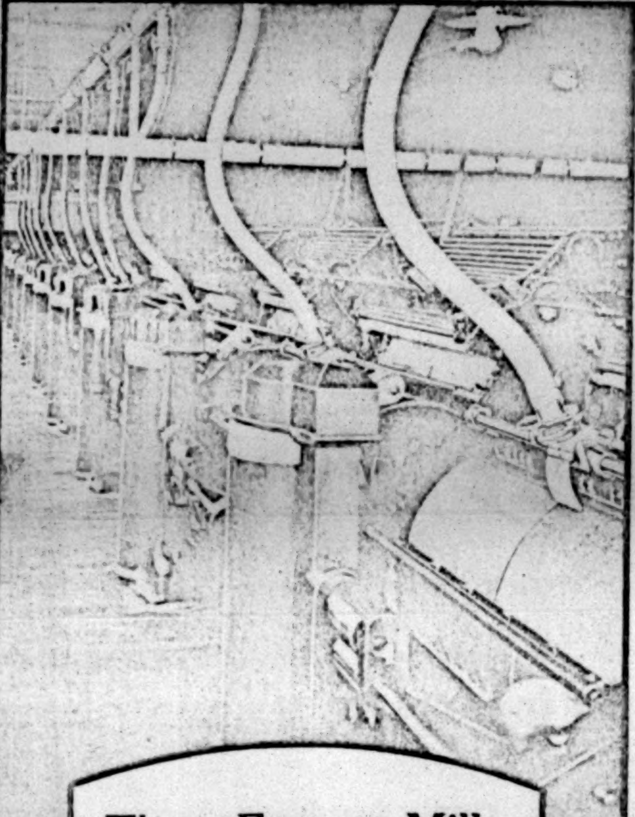
The textile chain is too long to trust your prosperity entirely to other men's ideas of how to build greater profits.

Du Pont Vat Dyes will protect you. Let du Pont technical service help you establish a profitable vat dye policy for dyeing and printing all cotton wash goods.

FAST-DYED FABRICS

The Better Way to Greater Profits

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY, INCORPORATED, DYESTUFFS DEPARTMENT, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE



These Famous Mills Now Use Vacuum

Increased production, higher quality work, lowered costs of waste handling, cleaner and healthier working conditions—all these result from the use of the *Triple Vacuum System.*

After the most painstaking tests and investigation of results, the following mills have recently installed the vacuum system including in many cases the complete waste-handling units.

American Textile Co.......... 216 cards
Bemis Bros. Bag Co.......... 300 "
Cannon Mills Co.......... 244 "
Firestone Cotton Mills.......... 452 "
Goodyear Cotton Mills.......... 290 "
International Shoe Co.......... 63 "
Lorraine Mfg. Co.......... 110 "
Roxbury Carpet Co.......all woolen cards

The saving in cost of waste handling pays for the installation. Write for our free mill analysis.

Abington
Textile Machinery Works
Abington, Mass.
FRED H. WHITE, *Gen. Manager*
50 Congress St. Boston, Mass.
Independence Bldg. Charlotte, N. C.

COOK-GOLDSMITH
PATENT
TRIPLE VACUUM SYSTEM

Textile Facts and Figures

The following letter from John W. Clark, president of the Franklinville Mills, Franklinville, N. C., recently appeared in the Greensboro, Daily News, Greensboro, N. C.

FROM all sides for a number of years have come reports of hard times in the textile industry. It is a subject that has been much talked about and much written about but like the weather so far as I know to date nothing has been done about it.

There recently appeared in the press of the State, however, a very interesting address which was delivered before the students of the University of North Carolina by a prominent manufacturer. This very able address was one that was calculated to start the average man to thinking and while the conclusions I have reached in this short article do not tally in toto with those of the speaker I trust that you will not find them entirely without merit.

The speaker among other things said, "The trouble with the textile industry in the South for the past two years has not been too long hours but too short hours. The mills have been more or less on short time for more than two years." And then in concluding his remarks he makes the not very encouraging statement that there will be even greater curtailment in the future than there has been in the past.

His remarks regarding curtailment when considered from one angle are quite correct but if one will study carefully the figures compiled by the Department of Commerce he will see quite a different picture.

Total spindle hours Southern mills operated and average hours of each spindle:

1922, total spindle hours, 47,841,112,275; average hours of each spindle, 2,974.

1925, total spindle hours, 55,912,066,688; average hours of each spindle, 3,170.

1925, total spindle hours, 55,912,066,688; average hours of each spindle, 3,170.

1928, total spindle hours, 65,272,570,540; average hours of each spindle, 3,526.

1929, total spindle hours, 68,360,570,750; average hours of each spindle, 3,627.

The following statistics also shed additional light on the same subject:

Cotton consumed by Southern mills:

1922, 3,729,777 bales; 1925, 4,220,010 bales; 1928, 1,113,842 bales; 1929, 5,392,265 bales.

Considering 50 weeks of 55 hours each as a fair operating time the above data indicates an overtime operation for the year 1929 of 32 per cent. When an industry runs this much overtime and still complains about hard times every month of the year all must agree that there is something radically wrong.

The speaker also made a rather bold statement when he said that curtailment in the future would have to be greater than curtailment in the past and many may wonder on what facts he based this statement. It is hardly possible that he could have concluded that the use of cotton is declining for the following figures certainly do indicate this.

Cotton consumed in the United States by American mills:

1922, 5,909,820 bales; 1925, 6,193,147 bales; 1928, 6,834,063 bales; 1929, 7,091,065 bales.

(Continued on Page 32)

o

S

ent
ally
oro,

re-
s a
ch
to

te,
iv-
th
ble
r-
ve
th
em

ble
vo
rs.
or
is
nt
u-

ed
ly
of

nd

rs

rs

rs

rs

rs

n

TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN

NON-FLUID OIL

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

Steadily Improved for One Third of a Century

Although over thirty-three years have passed since we began to market NON-FLUID OIL in April, 1896, we have never taken the stand that our product is so perfect that it cannot be improved.

Year after year, aided by advice and recommendations of practical mill men, we have steadily improved and perfected NON-FLUID OIL.

During the past year in particular, owing to enlarged laboratory and improved equipment, we have effected an improvement in NON-FLUID OIL which enables this product to feed through even the smallest oil holes as positively as liquid oil—but to *"stay put"* instead of leaking out of bearings, going to waste, damaging goods, etc.

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Company

292 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Southern Agent *Lewis W. Thomason*

Southern Warehouses

P. O. Box 1176, Charlotte, N. C.
P. O. Box 782, Greenville, S. C.
P. O. Box 28, Atlanta, Ga.
191 Wollard Street, Spartanburg, S. C.

Curtailment Viewed as Not Cure-All

(By M. D. C. Crawford, in Daily News Record)

In a recent issue of the Southern Textile Bulletin appears an interesting editorial on the question of curtailment. Statistics from the U. S. Department of Commerce indicating that during the past year instead of curtailment there has been an actual increase of spindle hours of the incredible number of 7,170,000,000, which represents an increase of 8 per cent over 1928. It is interesting that one of the greatest proportional increases was in the State of Massachusetts and this in spite of the fact that several million spindles are supposed to have been scrapped and curtailment there, is almost a local verbal gospel.

I quote from the editorial . . . . "Every Southern State increased its spindle operations last year and Massachusetts, evidently believing that the South was curtailing, increased their spindle hours from 13,888,000,000 to 15,989,000,000, or by more than 2,000,000,000.

"The only State which showed any reduction was Rhode Island and the decrease there was negligible."

Curtailment A Big Question

This is a vast question. What is curtailment? How is it going to be applied and if applied, what are the benefits to be derived, and to whom? In each commercial and industrial society, as long as we have any record of them, there have been attempts on the part of sellers and buyers to create a situation which they believe would be favorable to them from the trading point of view, the idea being that since supply regulates demand, if demand is a little in excess of supply, then the seller can dictate within reason his own terms. On the other hand, if the buyer finds a little surplus beyond his needs in the market he is the one that plays the tune. When it was possible to count the number of bales, pounds or tons in a market, the law was obvious in its action. But even in those simple days emergencies arose and unforeseen results of what seemed to be prudent, practical judgment confused the issue. For example, the effort of the woolen and linen manufacturers in the 17th century to limit the sale of cotton goods from the Orient changed England into the largest cotton producing country the world had known, almost within half a century. This was hardly the intention of the original legislation.

The question of statistics further complicates this situation. How did the Government arrive at these gigantic totals? It is obvious, of course, that the spindle hours were not separately counted—they were estimated. On what were these estimations based? I have observed that when the Government figures do not support an argument the general habit is to pay small attention to them. When they do support an argument, however, then the general custom is to look upon them as infallible. As a matter of fact on calculations as vast as are implied in this instance, before we can judge of the significance of the results we must know the method by which the results have been obtained. It sounds like the distance between the earth and a new planet.

After all is curtailment, as the word is usually understood, the only answer to the existing problem? We have grown in the habit of thinking of textile matters in terms of red ink. As a matter of fact, a great many mills in all sections of the country, in all types of production during the worst years of textile confusion have shown high profits, consistently high. Would it not be better for these mills who see in curtailment the sole talisman of economic help to study carefully the methods through which success has been achieved? Is it not a dangerous policy to attempt to restrict any staple commodity in its market relatively? Too often such activity results in the market finding acceptable and satisfactory substitutes.

What are the uses of cotton?" Today 60 per cent of the cotton crop of America goes into industrial use and only 40 per cent finds its way into house furnishings and apparel. The 60 per cent that has gone into industrial use would not be very much affected by curtailment in the apparel field, and vice versa.

A great deal of honest, sincere and intelligent thought had been applied to this problem. It is far from my thought or inclination in any way to decry this effort. But, as a matter of fact, we have assumed from the beginning, perhaps a little too readily, that the solution to the problem lay in curtailment and consequently the figures quoted on the high authority of the Department of Commerce in Washington by a leading Southern textile journal has caused no little disturbance. But after ail, if certain types of organizations are surviving at a profit, others are showing a healthy resilience and recovery, if the market is growing larger and more diversified all the time, perhaps research might be devoted to other phases of the problem.

If all mills were closed down, it would create a vacuum, but would it be filled by cotton? Certain types of mills are doomed; certain types of individuals are doomed. But the future of the cotton business in this country will be written by men and organizations able, willing and anxious to meet the challenge of the age in the spirit of the age. Perhaps instead of curtailment in spindle hours we now change to methods and objectives.

Per Capita Consumption Shows Increase

Per capita consumption of cotton cloth is nearly 20 per cent greater than it was 30 years ago, according to an analysis of statistics just made by Paul B. Halstead, secretary of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

This analysis of government and trade statistics indicates that per capita consumption has increased from 57 square yards in 1899 to an average of 68 square yards during the past seven years. It also indicates that the annual volume of cotton cloth consumed in this 30 year period has increased more rapidly than population. While population has increased at an average rate of approximately 2 per cent a year during this period the analysis indicates that consumption has increased at an average rate of more than 3 per cent annually.

Cloth consumption has shown an upward trend in spite of drastic changes in fashion and fabrics required for wearing apparel. Extensive new markets for cotton goods for other purposes—notably in the manufacture of automobiles, artificial leather, rubberized fabrics and for home education—have more than offset any decline in per capita consumption of cotton for wearing apparel.

The extent of this change is clearly reflected in a comparison of indicated consumption in each of the three decades. Average annual consumption from 1899 to 1909 was 60 square yards per capita. In the next decade this average increased to 62 square yards. Since 192 annual per capita consumption has averaged 68 square yards, touching levels in 1923 and 1927 estimated in excess of 70 square yards per capita.

it
ple
ch
nd

of
nd
gs
is-
il-

ht
ly
t,
e-
to
le
nt
-
r
t
d

s
e
s
,
i
t

VEEDER-ROOT INCORPORATED

MANUFACTURERS OF
COUNTERS, HUB ODOMETERS,
HINGES, FINE DIE CASTINGS
ADDRESS REPLY TO
HARTFORD, CONN.

FACTORIES
HARTFORD, CONN.
BRISTOL, CONN.
U.S.A.

CABLE ADDRESS
"CYCLO HARTFORD"
LIEBER'S CODE USED

February 15, 1930

Dr. Homer Gage, President,
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works,
Worcester, Mass.

Dear Dr. Gage:

With reference to our conversation in your office yesterday, at which time you expressed your interest in the extent to which pick counters are in use today, I find we have installed more than 200,000 Veeder-Root pick counters in several hundred mills, not only in this country but also in England, Russia, Italy and other countries.

These counters are running in every manner of weave shed, in some instances under the most adverse conditions, and on every type of loom, including, of course, many thousands manufactured by your company.

Please let us hear from you if there is any further information we can give you or your associates. It will be a pleasure to respond.

Very truly yours,

J H Chaplin

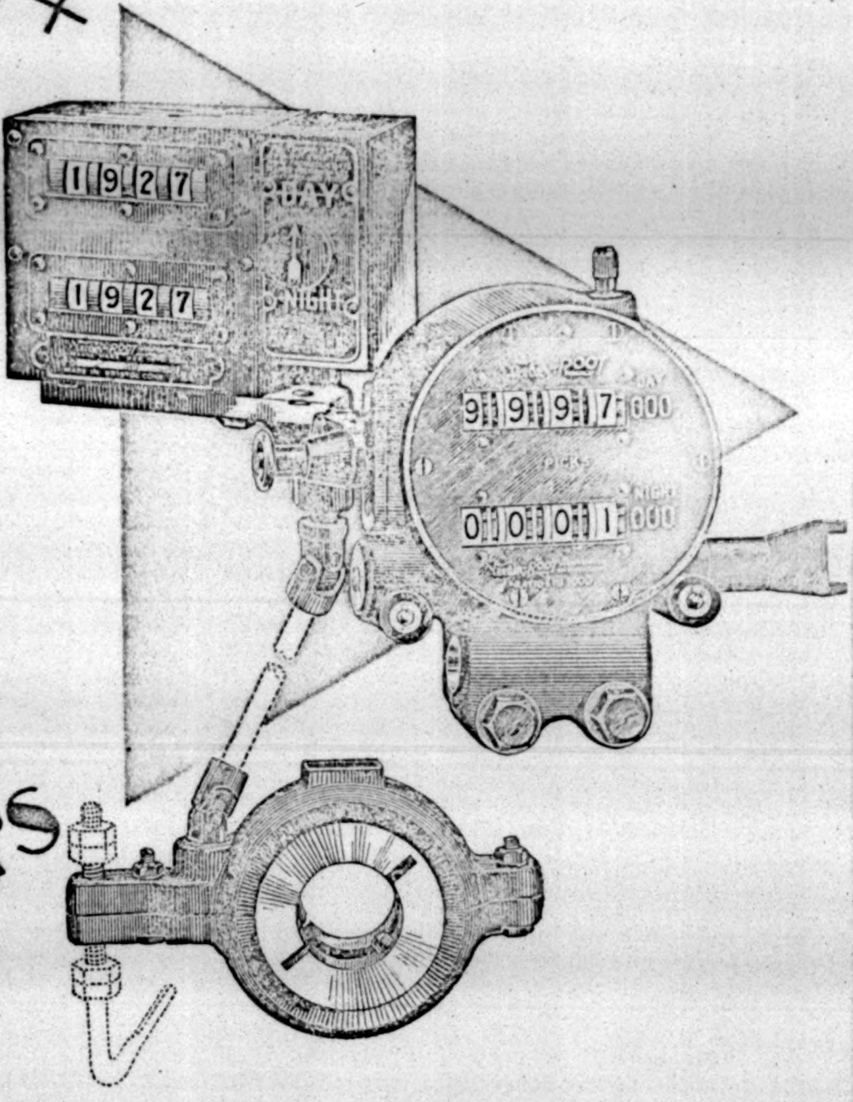
Sales Manager
of
Veeder-Root Incorporated

JHChaplin/HB

Veeder-ROOT

«Copy of a letter to Dr. Gage»

200,000+



20 Years

First in Use . . . . . .

First in Number in Use

First with New Features

YOU BUY NO EXPERIMENT

* * Visit the Veeder-Root Exhibit at the Boston Textile Show April 28th - May 3rd * *

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

By Floyd Parsons

Robots and Jobless Men

WE are worried about unemployment and overproduction. What is the cause and what the remedy?

Machinery has supplanted muscularity. We have substituted labor-saving devices for manpower more rapidly than we have created new industries, and the periodic result is an unbalanced situation that requires adjustment.

Hasty condemnation of a life founded on machinery is ill-considered. It is our clever mechanical contraptions that have brought us such a tremendous increase in national efficiency. They have made it possible to produce more goods with greater skill, with less actual sweat and with shorter hours.

In the last 15 years the industrial output of the United States has increased 75 per cent while the number of workers has increased only 20 per cent. Each citizen now possesses the equivalent of 175 slave-power in the form of mechanical energy. As a result real wages have gone up leaving more money available for added comforts and increased savings.

Who would want to go back to the time when tons of coal were handled in boiler rooms by human hands instead of automatic stokers? Where would there be any advantage in discarding the self-operating telephone system in which a simple dial takes the place of a "hello" girl? Must we give up the machinery merely because it wiped out the picturesque glassblower? Shall we discard the powerful magnets employed by our steel companies in order to bring back jobs for workmen who handle steel billets?

Better machines have made it possible to turn out 32,000 razor blades in the same time that was required to produce 500. Only a few years have passed since the hourly output of four-ounce bottles was 77—now it is 3000. Because of speedy labor-saving devices, the average wholesale value of American automobiles is $542 apiece, and they are being turned out at the rate of nearly 5,000,000 a year. But if automobiles were hand-made it is estimated the cheapest modern type would cost $10,000,000, and as a result, there would be work for only a very small percentage of the 4,800,000 people who are occupied in either building automobiles, or in taking care of an endless variety of jobs in industry created by the motor car.

Instead of human hands, pneumatic stevedores heave coal and wheat. Networks of pneumatic tubes serving executive offices in big buildings do the work of thousands of messenger boys. Mail and telegrams fly regularly to their destinations via underground "airways." All of the New York City post offices are connected by tubes that handle 10,000,000 letters a day.

One steel company uses asbestos-lined pneumatic tubes to carry 300 specimens of hot steel daily to the testing laboratory from the blast furnaces. A hospital sends medicine and special instructions by tube from the dispensary to any other part of the building. A theater uses tubes to convey cash from the box office to the treasurer's office as fast as it accumulates and thus reduces holdup risks. A ten-inch pneumatic pipe, lowered into a barge by a derrick will suck up 100 tons of grain every hour and deposit it in a nearby grain elevator.

Queer things are carried by our industrial pneumatic tubes. Nails, buckshot, poisonous black arsenic, coal, brazil nuts and the cocoanut hulls used in the making of cocoanut oil are all transported from place to place by this ingenious method. Wood pulp is propelled by air through tubes seven miles long in Louisiana, and sixteen-foot planks are "floated" on air in a forty-inch pipe in Oregon.

Equally amazing is the progress in cable-making. Blocks of granite rise out of quarries on slings hung from wire rope. Aerial railways carry huge logs from the North woods to distant mills, and transport apples from irrigated orchards to the nearest railroad stations. Small cables will swing big locomotives gently into the hold of a steamer, and a few big ones, each three feet thick, will sustain a dead weight of 350,000 tons, approximately the weight of six ships of the Leviathan's size. Truly, wire rope has become a mighty factor in American life.

Nowhere has science done a better job than in the field of communication. The United States has 60 per cent of the world's telephones. New York City has more phones than all of Great Britain, and Chicago has more than France. A new telephone cable will carry 1800 telephone conversations at once, and this will reduce the necessity of so frequently tearing up city pavements to replace overcrowded pipes and wires. Coded telegraph messages can now be flashed through cables across the Atlantic at a speed of 2500 letters per minute —faster than the human voice could transmit them.

The last two years have witnessed the introduction of more innovations by American railroads than any other similar period in the history of transportation. A combination of wings and wheels now takes passengers across the country in 48 hours. Many trains are maintaining a maximum speed of 70 miles an hour on long hauls. Rails are heavier, track inspection closer, roadbeds better, locomotives more powerful, and improved signal systems will stop a train automatically. Lounge cars are fitted with glass that lets through ultra-violet rays, and instruments are installed which combine radio sets with phonographs. Club cars are equipped with buffet broilers, soda water fountains and cigar stands.

Several large railroads are experimenting with oil-electric locomotives. Such a development will likely effect radical changes in the plans of trunk lines now preparing to alter their systems from steam to electric. It may spell the end of third-rail and trolley operations. This type of engine generates its own power, is clean and smokeless, can be geared to do 100 miles an hour, starts quickly, and costs 30 cents a train-mile as compared with an average operating cost of from 75 cents to $1.10 for steam locomotives.

What the motor-truck has done to the railroads is of much importance. It has been shown beyond doubt that while the railroad is supreme for long-haul shipments, the motor truck is the proper freight-handling agency for local business in less-than-carload lots, a class of traffic that has brought the railroads huge losses. A fellow started with one truck in South Dakota five years ago, and the business grew so fast that 100 trucks are now required by this same company to take care of the local freight of more than 250 South Dakota cities and towns. In short-haul work the cost of a truck is 16 cents per mile while the cost of a freight car is $1.05.

The development of monel metal, perminbar and various other new alloys is bringing radical changes in the metal industries. A new process promises to produce quantities of wrought iron at a much lower cost. Artificial fevers are being developed to attack other diseases. The weather hazard in aviation is being overcome. Hematin, which carries oxygen into the blood has been synthesized. Bread has been baked in 45 minutes by means of a brown power made from wheat grain. Pepsin has finally been crystallized and a new tinting process has been perfected to color whole scenes of talkies.

A crystal of quartz may be employed in the near future to perform the work of a clock pendulum, thereby increasing the accuracy of important timepieces everywhere. A little noise meter has been devised to measure the intensity of sound, very much as a thermometer measures degrees of heat. It was 200 years ago when Fahrenheit designed a scale which made it possible for us to know how warm it is in our office or home. Now we have a device that permits us to know with reasonable accuracy the degrees of noise that surrounds us indoors or outside.

We may distinguish between the intensity of a steam whistle and the quantity of sound in the ocean's roar—between the rustle of leaves and the noise in the stenographic room. This means that soon we may have just as definite an answer to an inquiry concerning the noise of a room as its temperature.

Robots of one kind or another now perform a thousand different activities from dancing on the vaudeville stage to directing the fire of huge guns. A mechanical nurse consisting of a weight base with a flexible arm makes it unnecessary any longer for mothers to grow tired from holding a bottle while infants finish their meals.

Another mechanism that records natural rhythms, such as breathing, the beating of a heart, or the rapid impulses along a nerve trunk, will keep up its counting for hours or days, eliminating the necessity for the physicians or scientist to sit quietly by and watch his patient or his experiment through weary hours. This device made a record of the beats of a turtle's heart that was kept at a constant temperature in physiological solution for 36 hours after the animal had been killed.

Ingenious automatons have taken over most of the pencil and paper work that formerly had to be done by U. S. Army officers in a hurry under fire. One of these "thinking machines" is able to turn its telescopic eyes upon a distant airplane and within 30 seconds automatically train on it a battery of high-angle guns that will harry the plane with a hurricane of steel hurled upward at the rate of a ton a minute. The officers in charge of this artillery may be half a mile from the mechanical eyes that aim the guns.

But of all recent scientific achievements, I doubt if any one offers so many opportunities for practical application as does the so-called "electric eye," made up of a photo-resistant cell. This kind of device will respond instantly to slight changes in the intensity of light. No longer is it necessary for human eyes and minds to count items in mass production. The "electric eye" will count the number of automobiles going through a tunnel or the people who enter a gate or door. It will detect the first wisp of smoke from burning material and instantly release carbon dioxide from a cylinder to extinguish the fire.

One of these photo-cell mechanisms used in the tobacco industry automatically "looks" at each cigar fed through it; determines its shade, and causes it to be placed in its proper compartment in the machine. This method is based on the fact that a cigar of light color reflects more rays than a darker one. In similar fashion the electric eye may be employed to reject automatically and discolored or imperfectly labeled packaged goods that are carried under the eye on a moving belt.

Novel instruments operating on this same principle will ring an alarm the moment an outstretched hand reaches toward the combination of a safe. Store lights may be brought to closely under control that they will be switched on and disclose the interior of a shop the moment a policeman throws his flashlight through the front door. The flow of gas oil to a furnace may be cut off the instant the flame happens to be extinguished, and the street lights of a city may be automatically switched on and off at sunrise and sunset. In a big western city an electric eye stares across a highway day and night, counting the vehicles that pass.

A large paper manufacturer is now using a photo-cell apparatus that will weigh a moving sheet of paper and write a record of its observations. This machine has an "optic nerve" in the form of a rubber covered cable and a "brain" which consists of a combination of resistance and amplifying tubes. Having a correct sample to start on, it will indicate by how much, if any, each succeeding moving sheet of paper in a mill varies from the original sample. This method of measurement will likely be found applicable in film and celluloid manufacture, in the weaving of cloth, the measurement of the densities of liquids and kindred applications. Thousands of pounds of paper may be saved in many mills each year by this delicate method of measuring capacity.

Machines are available to make porosity tests of all sorts of fabrics; to detect the beating pulse in a finger tip and write a record of it on a short; to probe into the emotional reactions of the human mind and reveal hidden emotions; to measure the mental and physical alertness of an applicant for a job; to forestall earthquakes; to slice meat, time eggs, cut butter, wash dishes and toast bread.

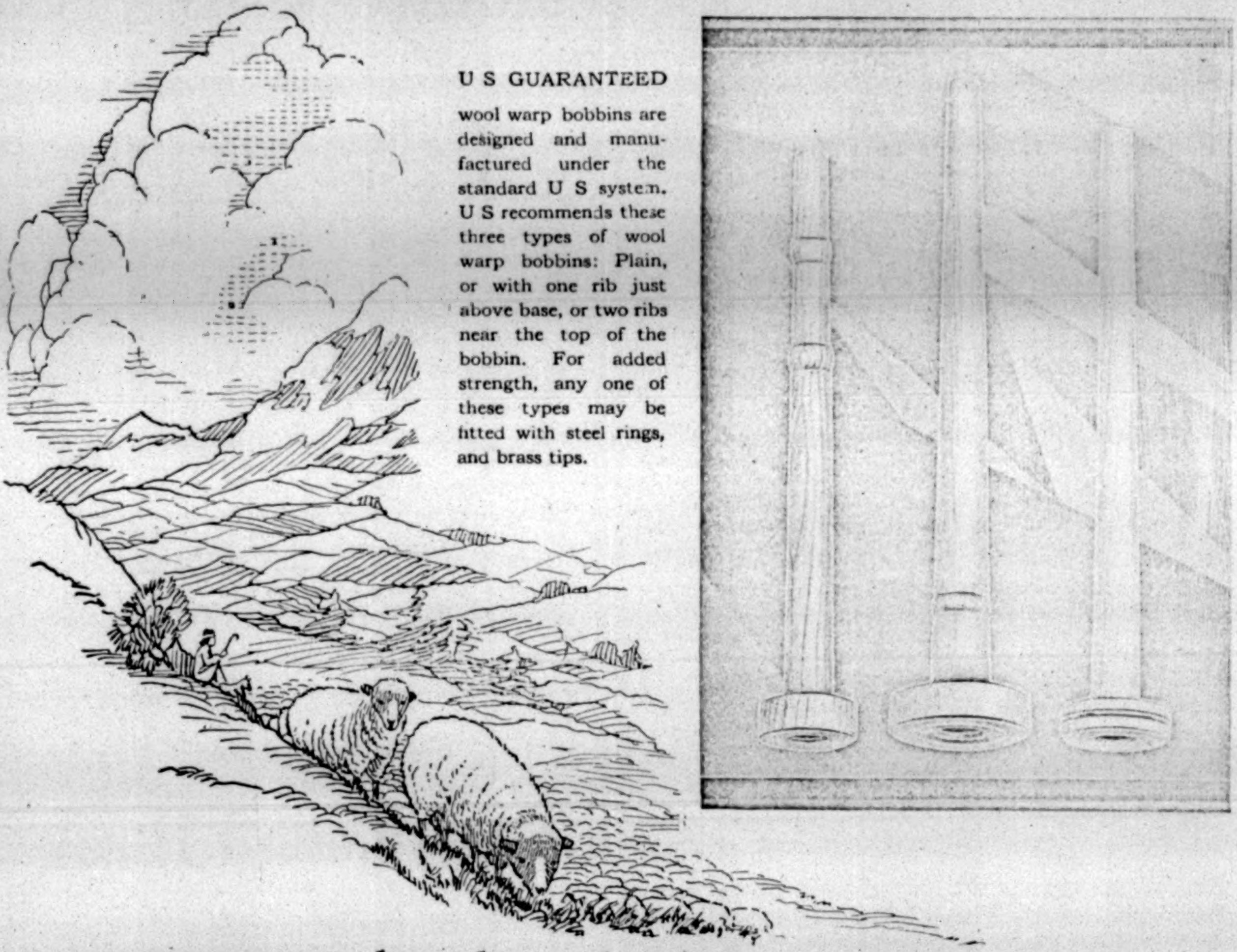
New mechanical aids are making it possible for us to get along with fewer traffic policemen, fewer soldiers, fewer miners, fewer musicians, fewer sales people and a smaller force of office workers. New electric apparatus makes it possible for fewer men to kill more whales ,and monster electric shovels that take 16 cubic yards of earth at a bite do the work of hundreds of laborers.

Man has become permanently a "tool-using animal." It is as useless to advise the average person today to return to hand labor as it is to suggest that he grow fur, or sprout wings. Let us lay low the ghost of the machine myth. Labor-saving devices increase the demand for workers under conditions that ever grow better.

We should not fail to recognize the enduring nature of the multitude of mechanical betterments that have raised American life and industry to the highest levels ever attained. In a period of wide mechanization, we must expect to see distressing superficial and incidental effects such as unemployment and overproduction. But soon we will commence to hear of the creation of new industries and the expansion of old ones, commodity prices will return to levels that are fair and profitable, idle hands will find employment and faith in the future will be restored.

Civilized man's desire for manufactured comforts and luxuries is insatiable, and he will continue to work indefinitely to secure them. If there is a limit, it is not yet in sight.

EXPERIENCE



U S GUARANTEED

wool warp bobbins are designed and manufactured under the standard U S system. U S recommends these three types of wool warp bobbins: Plain, or with one rib just above base, or two ribs near the top of the bobbin. For added strength, any one of these types may be fitted with steel rings, and brass tips.

EXPERIENCE has always been a great teacher in the textile industry. The U S Bobbin & Shuttle Company offers you its 73 years experience in the manufacture of bobbins, spools, and shuttles. For sound advice and service call in the U S consultant covering your business neighborhood . . . You can rely on U S experience.

Founded in 1857

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE COMPANY

MANCHESTER, N.H.
EASTERN DIVISION
MANCHESTER, N.H. ~ GOFFSTOWN, N.H.
LAWRENCE, MASS.
WILLOUGHBY, VT. ~ PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MONTICELLO, GA.
JORDAN DIVISION
GREENVILLE, S.C.
MONTICELLO, GA. DUBLIN, GA.
JOHNSON CITY, TENN.

Bobbins
and Spools

Particular attention given to
All Types of Warp
Bobbins For Filling Wind
Samples of such bobbins gladly furnished

THE
DANA S.
COURTNEY
COMPANY
Chicopee, Mass.

—Southern Representatives—
Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
Atlanta Textile Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Established 1848

Jas. H. Billington Co.

Manufacturers of

Penna, Rock Maple Bobbins
Penna, Rock Maple Spools
Mountain Dogwood and Persimmon Shuttles
"Danforth" Pure Oak Short Lap Leather Belting
"Batavia" Rawhide Loom Pickers

"Buy from the Manufacturer Direct"

113 Chestnut St.,
Philadelphia, - - Pa.

PERSONAL NEWS

Allan Williams has resigned as superintendent of the Pilot Hosiery Mills, Lexington, N. C.

Charles Vissage is now master mechanic at the Ocoee Spinning Mills, Delano, Tenn.

Nathan Forbes has been promoted to second hand in carding at the Eva Jane Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

W. D. Usery has accepted the position of overseer of twisting at the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

J. J. Gillespie has resigned as superintendent of the Rollinson Mills, Rocky Mount, N. C.

C. D. Hendrix has been appointed overseer of cloth room at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

H. Reece Williams has become superintendent of the Pilot Hosiery Mills, Lexington, N. C.

J. E. Hamilton has resigned as overseer weaving at the Delgado Mills, Wilmington, N. C., and returned to Concord, N. C.

J. E. Garvin has been promoted from overseer of cloth room to assistant superintendent of the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

C. O. Smith, of Lancaster, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer spinning at the Middleburg Mills, Batesburg, S. C.

F. B. Watson has become superintendent of the Griffin Mills, Griffin, Ga., which were purchased some time ago by the Hightower interests, of Thomaston, Ga.

W. T. Morton has resigned as overseer spinning at the Middleburg Mills, Batesburg, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Aragon plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Rock ill, S. C.

H. M. Gwyn, vice-president of the Cadet Hosiery Mills, with plants in Philadelphia and Tennessee has resigned. Control of the mill is held by Caldwell & Co., of Nashville, Tenn. and Mr. Henderson, of that company, is being mentioned as Mr. Gwyn's successor.

J. M. Livermore, for several years a member of the engineering staff of the Charlotte offices of Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., has resigned that position to become associated with the Southeastern Construction Company, of Charlotte.

Grant Isaacs, who has been in charge of the district office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of Charlotte since the establishment of this office in September, 1928, has been appointed as special assistant to Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Dr. Julius Klein, affective March 31, and Marvin L. Shirley, assistant manager of this office here, will have charge of the office until someone can be appointed to succeed Mr. Isaacs.

H. N. Cappel has been appointed sales manager of the Tubize Chatillon Corporation. He started with the company in 1925 as sales representative in Pennsylvania and has recently been in charge of the advertising and technical research departments in New York.

Prior to joining the Tubize Artificial Silk Company

PERSONAL NEWS

Mr. Cappell was with the Corticelli Silk Company for ten years and at the time of changing was assistant sales manager in charge of spun silk and silk threads to the manufacturing trade.

The Tubize Chatillon Corporation is the new company formed by the merger of the Tubize Artificial Silk Company of America and the American Chatillon Corporation.

Mr. Cappel succeeds Gerrit Drys, who recently resigned.

George S. Harris Resigns

George S. Harris has resigned as president of the Expositon Cotton-Mills, Atlanta, Ga., to take effect as soon as a successor is selected. Mr. Harris expects to make known his future plans in the next several days.

It is about 10 years since he became president of the Exposition Cotton Mills, during which time his record for the successful operation of this plant and his initiative and interest in connection with the affairs of the industry generally have placed him conspicuously among the cotton textile leaders of the country.

Mr. Harris has been the recipient of practically every honor which his industry and his fellow manufacturers could confer upon him. He has been president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia and has been president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Harris' part in the creation and development of the Cotton-Textile Institute was important. He is among the several who have been mentioned on several occasions as being "father of the institute," and he has been on its executive board since its inception.

Mr. Harris, who received his early textile training as a boy in the Standard Mills, Cedartown, Ga., his pay being $2 per week. He served in various capacities with this mill and later was made superintendent of the Sycamore Mills. In 1906, Samuel Carter, president of Gate City Mills, in Atlanta, put him in charge as superintendent, and in 1908 Lafayette Lanier made him superintendent of the bg Lanett Mills, at Lanett, Ala., where he remained for 13 years.

Ten years ago Mr. Harris became president of the Exposition Cotton Mills. He is a past president of the Atlanta Employers' Association, has been treasurer of the Rotary Club of Atlanta, and is a member of the Capital City Club and Druid Hills Golf Club.

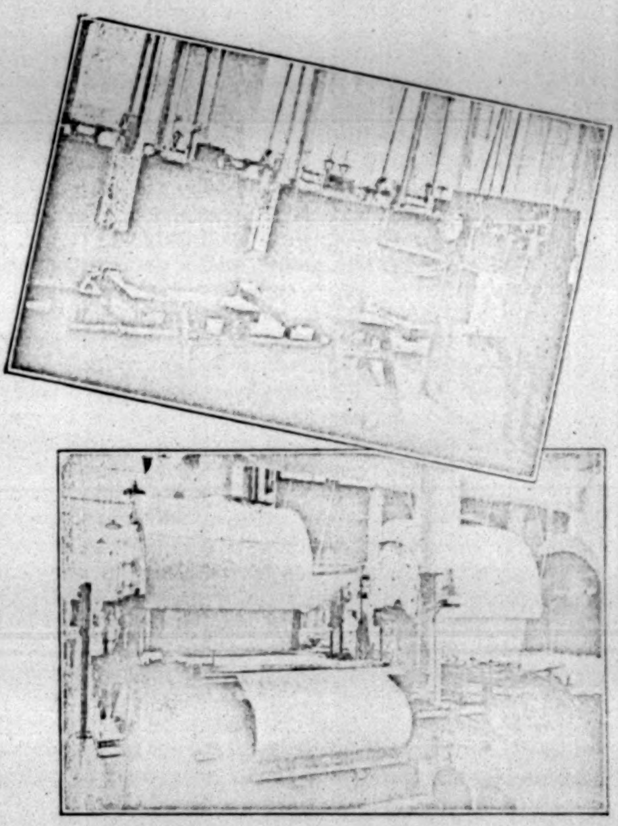
Obituary

Mrs. N. L. Whitten

Thomaston, Ga.—Funeral services were held here for Mrs. N. L. Whitten, wife of N. L. Whitten, superintendent of the Thomaston Cotton Mills, Friday, March 28. Mrs. Whitten was 52 years of age and a member of the Baptist church. She is survived by her husband, N. L. Whitten and three sons, Elbert, Alton and James Whitten, four brothers, George Floyd of Greenville, S. C., Theodore Floyd of Chicago, Ill., Claud Floyd of Crawford, Ga., Homer Flyod of Griffin, Ga., and one sister, Mrs. J. A. Asbelle, of Commerce, Ga.

Results Guaranteed!

With the Tycos System of Slasher Control



If you install the Tycos System of Slasher Control under the supervision of our engineers, the Taylor Instrument Companies will guarantee you a decrease in your warp loom stoppages.

* * * * * *

Write today for further information. The sooner the System is installed, the quicker it starts saving you money.

Taylor Instrument Companies
ROCHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.
CANADIAN PLANT TYCOS BUILDING TORONTO
MANUFACTURING DISTRIBUTORS IN GREAT BRITAIN SHORT & MASON, LTD., LONDON

Tycos Slasher Control System
FOR GUARANTEED RESULTS

Wood's
CAST IRON
PULLEYS

of any weight or rim thickness for any service. Light weight pulleys for general transmission, or big husky fellows for real downright hard work, and the right type for all jobs in between.

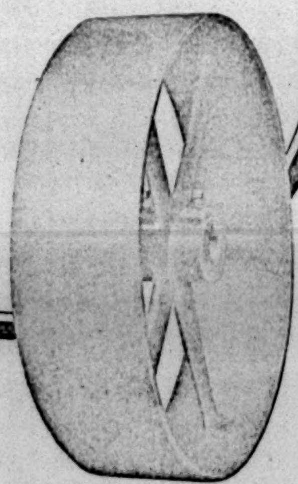
Let WOOD'S make it for you — for YOUR job—and it will be made right, delivered promptly, and the price will be no greater than you would have to pay for one that perhaps does not suit your conditions at all.

Solid
Split
Clamp Hub
Tight and Loose
Ball Bearing
Cork Insert
Step Cone
Taper Cone
Rubber Covered
Balance Wheels
Motor
Generator
Engine
Friction
Flanged
Web Center
Mule
Guide
Conveyor
Fly Wheels

T. B. WOOD'S SONS COMPANY
Chambersburg, Penna.
Cambridge, Mass.—Greenville, S. C.

Write for Descriptive Catalog

DRIVE RIGHT



"55-50" Schedule Approved by Majority of Mills

Cotton mills representing more than half the productive capacity of the industry in the United States have suscribed to the program of greater uniformity in running time and greater regularity of employment recently recommded to the industry.

This is announced in the following report just submitted to Secretary of Commerce Lamont by Walker D. Hines, chairman of the board, and George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

"We believe you will be interested to learn that to date a gratifying response has been made to the recommendations looking to greater uniformity in running time and greater regularity of employment recently made to the cotton textile industry by a group of twenty- four mill executives following the conference with you and other Department of Commerce officials in Washington on January 16, 1930.

"We are advised that mill executives in New England and Southern States, representing 422,901 looms and 18-494,396 spindles, have subscribed to the soundness of these recommendations. This represents approximately 59 per cent of the looms and 54 per cent of the spindles in place in the United States.

"This movement which we regard as highly constructive is going forward in all branches of the industry and we are hopeful that in the near future the maximum running time recommended, i. e. 55 hours for the day shift and 50 hours for the night shift, and with no overtime beyond those hours, will be observed by the cotton mills generally in the United States."

There is a general feeling throughout the cotton textile industry that this plan will tend to diminish the present disturbing practice of periods of overproduction and overemployment followed by periods of reduced production and reduced employment. For some years past the mills have actually been running on a lower total basis of production and employment than is indicated by these schedules but under conditions which have led to much unnecessary irregularity. Leading mill executives sponsoring the recommendations have expressed the hope that this plan will eliminate many of these irregularities which in the past have been matters of concern to management and employees alike.

Textile Institute at State College

On April 9 and 10, I. L. Langley, assistant general manager of the Consolidated Textile Corporation, Lynchburg, Va., will deliver a series of lectures and conduct discussions on "Calculating Individual Fabric Costs" at the Textile Institute conducted annually by the Textile School of North Carolina State College.

The question of costs is of vital importance to every mill and the Textile School considers itself fortunate in securing an authority on textile costs to deliver these lectures.

It will pay every mill to send at least one representative to Raleigh on April 9 and 10 to hear Mr. Langley

Thursday afternoon, April 10, the annual Style Show will be held to demonstrate the practical training given textile students and the utility of fabrics made by them. At this time young ladies from the Home Economics Departments of North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro, N. C., Meredith College and Peace Institute, Raleigh, N. C., will wear dresses which they have made as a part of their regular class work from fabrics designed and woven in the Textile School by students.

Always
ONE STEP AHEAD

NATIONAL N DYES

. . . Fickle Fashion leads the dyer a merry chase—but the laboratories of the National Aniline & Chemical Company enable him to keep always one step ahead of her . . . Continuous research, backed by ample resources, enables this organization to give the textile industry a wide variety of dyes, as perfect as modern science and methods can make them . . . We have widely distributed branches, to give prompt deliveries; a laboratory at every branch to assist in solving the dyers' problems; and a staff of trained technical men to maintain constant contact with manufacturers and serve wherever possible.

NATIONAL DYES

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.
40 Rector Street, New York, N.Y.

CHICAGO
PHILADELPHIA
BOSTON
PROVIDENCE
TORONTO
CHARLOTTE
SAN FRANCISCO

SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN
Member of
Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.
Published Every Thursday By
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Offices: 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Philadelphia Talked About Us

Only a few months ago Philadelphia newspapers were publishing columns about the disorders at Gastonia and Marion, and meetings of protest were being held. Now Philadelphia has similar trouble of its own and is mildly interested.

Strikers connected with the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, a branch of the American Federation of Labor, sought to prevent, those who decided to remain at work, from entering a mill.

No one sought to force the strikers to remain at work but a strikers mob with that conservatism (?), encouraged by the American Federation of Labor attacked four loyal employees and in the battle which followed a striker named Carl Mackley was killed and two other strikers were wounded.

Mackley was killed while attempting by force to prevent citizens of Pennsylvania from exercising their constitutional right to enter their chosen place of employment.

At the funeral of Carl Mackley, Edward F. McGrady, personal representative of President Green of the American Federation of Labor asked those present to take an oath containing the following:

> I will not falter nor be intimidated * * * nor discouraged by an ofttimes subservient judiciary. That if necessary we, too, will lay down our lives in order that all those who toil may be delivered from industrial enslavement * * * to all of which, I, at the bier of our martyred brother, Carl Mackley, do pledge my most sacred word of honor.

Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, which is seeking to secure members in the South, in an address at the service in McPherson Square and a second address at the side of the grave, pictured Mackley as "another of many martyrs in the cause of labor."

Mackley was killed while making an attack upon innocent men whose only offense was that they decided that they would remain at work as they had a right to do so under the constitution of Pennsylvania.

The personal representative of Wm. Green was present at the Mackley funeral in order to uphold the deceased in the unlawful act which brought about his death and Thomas F. McMahon who seeks to be the textile labor leader of the South was present to picture Mackley as a martyr.

The right of a man to work and to enter his chosen place of employment without molestation or fear of bodily harm is guaranteed under the constitution.

As long as the American Federation of Labor seeks to deny that right and pictures as martyrs those who are killed or injured while unlawfully interfering with citizens who claim that right, they are no better than the thug who stops a man upon the highway and robs him of his money.

Refusing to a man his right to enter his chosen place of employment is fully as great a crime as refusing to allow him to retain the money which is in his pocket.

At Marion, N. C., representatives of the American Federation of Labor beat innocent men and women when they sought to enter their places of employment and finally five members of the American Federation of Labor, three of whom were not employees of the mill, were killed.

At Philadelphia a man named Mackley was killed while openly and flagrantly violating the law.

The American Federation of Labor has in both cases been shown to be a supporter and encourager of violations of the law which guarantees to every individual, no matter how humble his position in life, the right to work and the right to decide for himself whether or not he will accept employment.

Our Platform

Our editorial of last week in which we took a definite position for certain legislative regulations of the operation of factories in the four leading cotton manufacturing State of the South has attracted considerable interest.

There are, of course, some who do not agree with us but we are convinced that at least eighty

per cent of the cotton manufacturers of the South are willing to join us.

One manufacturer has written us as follows:

> I read with a great deal of interest your editorial, entitled, "Our Platform," in last issue of Bulletin.
>
> I agree with you that it seems well nigh impossible to secure real curtailment by agreement, and that it will be necessary to have legislation to remedy this trouble.
>
> I endorse fully paragraphs one and two in your summarized platform, and would suggest that paragraph three prohibit the working of women and males under 18 years of age at night.
>
> I think, however, it would be difficult to get all of our legislatures to pass a uniform law, regulating the operation of mills, as suggested, for the reason that probably one or two States would want to hold out, in order that they might secure industries which would probably go to other States having laws restricting hours and night work.

We do not understand his suggestion about prohibiting the work of women and males under eighteen at night as paragraph number three of our platform provided for the prohibition of the employment at night of any *person* under eighteen years of age.

Another prominent manufacturer writes us as follows:

> I note your comments on your platform as to working hours in cotton mills, and while I do not want to be quoted in any way at this time, I consider the platform outlined as sound, fair and just to our Southern manufacturers, and later on I feel that much is going to be said toward working out a program of this kind, unless the manufacturers as a whole volunteer to adopt such a schedule, and it looks now as if we have some mill executives who are unwilling to do their part in putting the industry on a sound basis.

We are firmly convinced that any permanent solution of the present situation must come through legislative action by the four leading cotton manufacturing States of the South and we are also convinced that it will not be difficult to secure uniform legislation as the result of an agreement.

America The Home of Automatic Machinery

In starting the discussion upon "Warp Preparation and Weaving" at a meeting of overseers held in Boston, Mass., under the auspices of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, President Baylies said:

> The American cotton industry leads the cotton manufacturing industries of the world in the use of automatic devices. The use of these automatic devices has been far quicker in this country than in foreign countries. Employees have co-operated with employers to make possible these improvements in manufacturing, resulting in the reduction of the costs to the mills that have been of benefit not only to the mills, but also to the employees.
>
> There is practically no type of fabric now that can not be made on an automatic loom. It was not so long ago that we thought the only cloths that could be made on automatic looms were such things as sheetings and print cloths.
>
> It is a general impression that machine weaving of textiles started in England in the period around 1738 to 1760, when the Kays, John Kay, the father, invented the fly shuttle, and his son, Robert Kay, invented the drop box. Large scale machine weaving, however, did not really come in until along in 1813 or thereabouts, when Francis Cabot Lowell invented the power driven loom in Waltham, Mass. Practically all of the inventions which have brought weaving up to its present stage of efficiency have been made in this country and the greater part of those here in New England. The automatic filling replenishing devices, of which I think Northrop was the earliest exponent, were invented here.

Mergers Progressing

There can be no doubt that large mergers of cotton mills will aid in stabilizing the industry and are desirable.

In New England the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates has been formed with 637,000 spindles and will probably absorb other mills.

The Barcamerica-Blair Newman Interests have also formed a group of 371,000 spindles and are negotiating with others.

There are rumors of an impending consolidation in the South which will form a group larger than either of the above named.

Small Crops Bring More

Large cotton crops sell for less than small ones. Ten million bales in 1923 sold for $1,600,000,000. Enghteen million bales in 1926 sold for less than $1,000,000,000; that is, farmers pick-and ginned 8,000,000 bales of cotton in 1926, gave them to the world free of charge and in effect paid $6,000,000 for the privilege.

The world is waiting to see whether the farmers of the South have forgotten that lesson or will plant a large acreage and trust to luck.

Speaking of Professors

In an exchange we note the following paragraph:

> The number of people, who can always find time to sit down and correct the other fellow entirely, upsets the theory that Americans are busy people.

We have never heard anybody accuse college professors of being busy people. They have plenty of time in which to consider the faults of others and some of them seem to feel that their chief mission in life is to tell people in industry and business exactly how their affairs should be conducted.

HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC.
Successors to
Cotton Goods Dept. Fred'k Victor & Achelis
SOUTHERN OFFICE
In Charge of T. Holt Haywood
Reynolds Bldg. Phone 3929 Winston-Salem, N. C.
Selling Agents for
COTTON, RAYON AND HOSIERY MILLS
New York Offices: 65-69 Leonard St.

ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO.
328 Broadway, New York
announce their appointment as
Sole Selling Agents
for
The Cutter Manufacturing Company
Rock Hill, S. C.

PREMISES cleared of
RATS and
Destructive Vermin

We get results or you pay nothing. Written guarantee. Scientific methods. Fumigating a specialty. Estimates free.

ORKIN
EXTERMINATING COMPANY, INC.

Communicate with the office nearest you: Charlotte, Atlanta, Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville, Birmingham, New Orleans, Macon.

Use Your Own Judgment

You don't have to believe that Victor Travelers are the finest simply because we say so.

Tell us the styles and sizes you would like to try out, and we'll cheerfully send you **free samples.** Then see for yourself whether the **built-in** quality doesn't make a difference. Write today.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY
20 Mathewson St. Providence, R. I.
Southern Agent, A. B. CARTER
Room 615, Third Nat. Bank Bldg., Gastonia. N .C.
Southern Representatives
A. Dewey Carter .... Gastonia, N. C.
N. H. Thomas, Gastonia, N. C.
B. F. Barnes, Jr., 520 Angier Ave., N. E., ... Atlanta, Ga.

Fellow American Society Landscape Architects
E. S. DRAPER
1516 E. Fourth Street Charlotte, N. C.

Consultations, Reports, Designs in the Form of Sketches or Complete Plans and Specifications, Including Supervision of Construction for:

Town and Industrial Planning
Subdivision and Residential Developments
Golf Courses and Country Club Grounds
School and College Grounds
Parks and Civic Centers
Cemeteries
Recreational Areas
Institutional Developments
Country Estates
Town Properties

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Starkville, Miss.—It is understood that the recently announced plans of the J. W. Sanders Cotton Mills for enlarging the local plant have been indefinitely postponed.

Macon, Ga. — The Atlantic Manufacturing Company will renovate the present building for the establishment of a rayon underwear plant and will not erect a new building, it has been learned.

Gainesville, Ga. — The recently announced improvements at the Gainesville Cotton Mill, including the enlargement of the warehouse system and construction of a gymnasium, will cost about $80,000.

Mount Airy, N. C.—A new plant for the manufacture of sweaters is to be established here by the Pine State Knitwear Company, just organized by E. W. Linville and Lindsay Holcomb. Jack Springthrope, manager of the knitting plant of Bruce Springthorpe & Sons, will also be manager of the new plant.

Burlington, N. C.—Fire at the plant of the Perfection Hosiery Mills resulted in damages estimated at between $75,000 and $100,000. The seamless department of the mill, located on the second floor was a total loss. The full fashioned department on the first floor was badly damaged by water.

Newton, N. C.—The New City Mills Company has been incorporated here by Clarence Capp, F. E. Garvin and C. M. Rowe, all of this place. It is understood that the new company is a reorganization of the City Cotton Mills. Sid J. Smyer has been president and W. B. Gaither treasurer of the latter company.

Wadesboro, N. C. — The Wade Manufacturing Company is installing new equipment for raw stock bleaching.

Included in this new machinery, are three closed kiers, purchased from the Truck & Supply Company, of Columbus, Ga.

Andalusia, Ala.—The Alabama Textile Products Corporation, dress manufacturer, is installing additional machines. The plant now operates 215 machines, and the additional machines will increase the output to 2,400 dozen dresses per week. J. G. Scherf is president of the corporation.

Sparta, Ga.—That Gantt Bros., owners of the Jewell Textile Mill properties, which plant was destroyed by fire three years ago, consummated a sale of the properties to B. T. Comer, textile mill man of Birmingham, and that construction of a new textile mill will begin on the mill property within thirty days has become definitely known. The property is located near Sparta.

Belton, S. C.—Blair Mills is producing a line of cotton bath robes and smoking jackets made of Turkish towel material. The firm recently added 16 sewing machines, making 28 which are now running on these lines, and on bath mats and comforters.

The mills manufacture Turkish towels and terry cloth.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

San Antonio, Tex.—The Harligen Cotton Mill, started and abandoned several years ago after a $50,000 building was built, has been financed.

The organization which is to operate it will be complete sometime this week, and the plant will be put in working shape for this season. Outside capital is financing the project, which was originally launched as a Valley venture, with stock sold in the Valley. New machinery will be shipped and installed as soon as the details of organization are completed. Cotton for the plant will be secured from the Valley.

Danville, Va. — The Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills Company, Inc., has passed the quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share on its common stock.

The company issued the following statement:

"The directors have taken no action as regards a dividend on common stock, as it was announced in the last annual report of the directors to the stockholders and a copy mailed to every stockholder that no further dividends on common stock would be declared until such time as the earnings and working capital of the company are sufficient to justify it. Market conditions are very unsatisfactory and the company may at any time have to do as many other plants are now doing—that is to say run only a part of each week—though we are doing our best to prevent this as far as practicable."

Winchester, Va. — Directors of Brucetown Woolen Mills, Inc., whose plant at Brucetown, Frederick county, was wrecked by fire last week-end, with a loss estimated at $45,000, on which they carried $30,000 insurance, met here and decided to rebuild at once, but on another site.

They have obtained a location at Clearbrook, several miles distant, where they will have rail and water advantages. Building will begin in a short time.

Directors said the new mill will be much larger than the old Brucetown structure, and that it will be equipped with the latest machinery for woolen cloth. It will be so constructed as to permit additions, if needed. Fifty-three men were employed at the old mill.

While the new plant is being built, orders the company has on hand will be filled by the Arthur G. Jones Woolen Mills Corporation.

Durham, N. C.—The Durham Hosiery Millls have recently completed a readjustment of the wage scale of the company. Salaries and wages of the better paid employes, including the executives and the office force, have been cut. In the operating divisions reductions apply particularly to employes of the full-fashioned mill. Reductions, if any, in cotton hosiery plants and spinning mills have been negligible.

All employes have continued at work and there have been no public expressions of dissatisfaction.

It has been explained on the part of the management that salary reductions were necessary if the company is to pay dividends. No dividends have been paid in several years and it is declared unfair to the stockholders to continue operation indefinitely without hope of a dividend payment. The company made some money last year and it is the hope of the officials to be able to pay a quarterly dividend to preferred stockholders this spring.

LEATHER BELTING
1894 1930

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING COMPANY
CHARLOTTE N.C.

Selected and Constructed in a manner
which will most effectively transmit
the Power desired

Quality and Workmanship Guaranteed

Charlotte Leather Belting Co.

302 E. 6th Street
Charlotte, N. C.

Branch Office and Warehouse
162-166 North Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill.

Makers of a Complete Line of Leather Belting

L. Banks Holt Mfg. Co.
Offer

For Sale

One of Their Units Known As

Bellemont Mills

Located About 3 Miles from Burlington and
Graham, N. C., on Big Alamance Creek.

Property consists of one brick, three-story mill building, 46′ x 144′, with adjoining and connecting buildings; equipped with 6500 spindles and 175 looms; 45 tenement houses.

Property and equipment in excellent condition. Electric power and lights, furnished by Duke Power Co. Standard fire protection, Factory Insurance Association rating.

For further particulars address

L. BANKS HOLT MFG. CO.
Graham, N. C.

Gordonsville, Va. — Installation of the third unit of machinery at the Orange plant of the American Silk Mills is now under way and when completed the plant will have attained its capacity.

The plant is now furnishing employment to approximately 173 persons and has an average payroll of $2,000. With the installation of this the final unit of machinery, the number of employees will be increased to 200.

Gadsden, Ala. — The Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company, of Chattanooga, which recently purchased the Sauquoit Spinning Company of this city, is said to have paid approximately $1,000,000 for the Sauquoit plant, which includes the building and equipment, modern in every particular, the concern having been constructed three years ago, moving to the present location from Utica, N. Y., where the company had been in business for many years. The company was headed by F. K. Kernan, with A. M. Waterbury as treasurer and W. H. Merriman agent and assistant treasurer.

The purchase of this spinning plant gives the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company an additional supply of gray yarns for mercerizing purposes and practically gives them complete control of their raw material.

Announcement has been made by R. J. Mathewson, vicepresident, that additional machinery and equipment will be installed in the plant here, thus bringing the plant up to the specifications which the officials have planned. After these changes are made the Sauquoit Spinning Company will spin only combed peeler yarns, and it is probable that this plant of the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher organization will specialize on coarser counts, 40s and coarser. Additional combers will also be installed and the plant will discontinue the spinning of carded qualities which have been produced by this plant. Nearly all of the yarn that will be manufactured here will go into the Standard mercerized yarns.

The investment in this plant will amount to a great deal more than $1,000,000 when the changes and improvements have been completed.

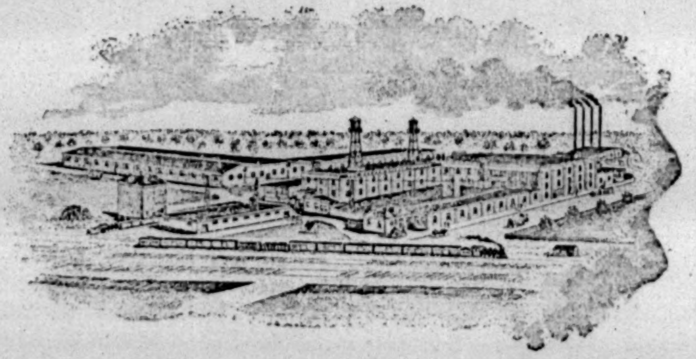
The plants of this company are located in Chattanooga, where the main offices are maintained ,as well as the Standard Mill and Thatcher Mill. The Coosa Mill is located at Piedmont, Ala., and the National Mill at Rossville, Ga., this company having taken over the National Yarn & Processing Company, of Rossville, several years ago.

Bag Manufacturers Charged With Fixing Prices

Washington, D. C. — Formal complaint against the Textile Bag Manufacturers' Association, its president, its secretary-treasurer and 19 corporations, including several of the largest in the industry, has been issued by the Federal Trade Commission alleging price fixing in regard to cotton bags for flour, meal and feed. The respondents have been given until April 27 to file their answers. The commission alleges that prices fixed by Bemis Bro. Bag Co. have been printed and sent to the trade and to other manufacturers and to have formed the basis for uniform prices charged by all respondent corporations.

The complaint, alleging unfair methods of competition, is against the association, with headquarters in Detroit, Mich.; Judson S. Bemis individually and as president of the association; T. O. Doremus individually and as secretary-treasurer of the association, and the following companies having plants in various States and allegedly dominating the cotton bag market: Bemis Bro. Bag Co., Chase Bag Co., Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills,

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY
COLUMBUS, OHIO
DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.
C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE. Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE. Charlotte. N. C.

INSPECTING
SEWING
BRUSHING
SHEARING
SINGEING
PACKAGING
FOLDING

Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
WORCESTER, MASS.
Textile Machinery
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery
SOUTHERN OFFICE
1000 Woodside Bldg. Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING

Philadelphia Bag Co., Hutchison Bag Co., Mill Hiser Bag Co., Morgan & Hamilton Co., Crystal Springs Bleachery Co., Arkell & Smith, Wertham Bag Co., Percy Kent Bag Co., Inc., John C. Graffin Co., Central Bag & Burlap Co., M. J. Neahr & Co., Mente & Co., Inc., Richardson Garrett Bag Co., Ames, Harris & Neville Co., Sterling Bag Co., and Hardin Bag Co.

Clemson College Textile School Offers Graduate Work

The unprecedented growth of the rayon industry has resulted in an imperative demand for men who have had specialized training in various phases of chemistry and dyeing. In an effort to meet this demand the Textile Chemistry and Dyeing Division of the Textile School of Clemson College (S. C.) has developed a number of special courses for graduate students. These courses have been developed, not on the basis of theory alone, but with the active co-operation of many men of wide and varied practical experience in the industries with a view to giving the advanced students a thorough and complete training in both the practical and theoretical aspects of the subjects presented. These courses will be given under the direct supervision of the Director of the Textile School and Dr. Chas. E. Mullin, head of the Textile Chemistry and Dyeing Division. They will be assisted by other members of the textile faculty, all of whom have had considerable practical mill work in addition to their training in theory.

The new courses include: special aspects of textile research, including spinning, weaving, testing and dyeing; advanced work in synthetic organic chemistry particularly as related to organic dyestuffs and textile chemicals; advanced analytic organic chemistry, covering organic analysis as applied to textile and related products; advanced work in technical writing and the study of technical literature; technology of the textile fibers; advanced dyeing; textile printing; chemistry of starch; textile finishing; and the manufacture and properties of the artificial fibers. The latter course includes special work upon acetate silk, on which Dr. Mullin is a recognized authority.

Upon the satisfactory completion of the required graduate work, the student is eligible for the degree of Master of Science.

Doctor of Science in Textiles

At the present time no textile school in America is in position to confer the degree of Doctor of Science in textiles. There are however, textile men who are anxious to obtain a doctorate in their chosen line of work. Recognizing this situation, Clemson College has succeeded in making a special arrangement with the University of Nancy, a national university of France, whereby graduate students of the Textile Chemistry and Dyeing Division of the Clemson College Textile School now receive full credit for all undergraduate and graduate work at Clemson toward the degree of Doctor of Science. This degree is given under the supervision of the French government and is one of the most coveted in Europe.

As recently announced, the laboratories have been entirely renovated, altered and improved, and a great deal of new equipment added. Every effort has been made to install the very best and most approved types of all equipment. The faculty of the Textile School is constantly on the alert for all mill changes, new products, machinery, etc., in every phase of the textile and related industry, so as to insure that all courses are in advance of industrial practice.

Stripper X Orthocen

...FROM the constantly increasing entries in the order book and the steady reorders —

it looks as if a new standard of value has been established by

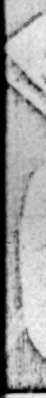
Orthocen

American Aniline & Extract Company, Inc.
SINCE 1898
Venango and F Streets, Philadelphia
Sole Manufacturers of
Orthocen

P. S. Ask your neighboring mill what they think of Orthocen

Chemicals of Originality
Dyestuffs of Quality

T

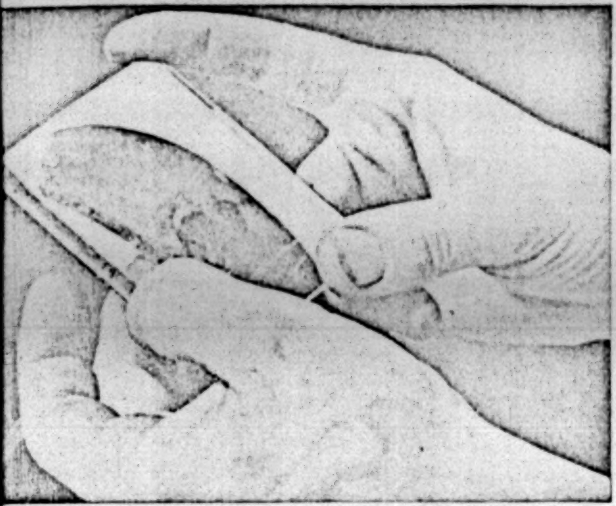


tra
fo
th
su
it.
th

M

pu
ab
to
ot
un
in

Try this test



of Surface Adaptability

The term "surface adaptability" may be new to transmission. It means that a belt surface conforms, in all respects, to the pulley surface—just as the palm of your hand tends to conform to the surface of a piece of glass when it is pressed against it. The greater the surface adaptability, the greater the pulling power—if backed by strength.

Make this simple test:

Press a piece of VIM Leather against the underside of a sheet of glass and see how VIM takes hold of even the smoothest surface. Compare this "pulley view" to other types of belting. See for yourself why VIM Belt pulls more.

The instant adaptability of VIM Leather to the pulley surface is one of the secrets of the remarkable pulling power of VIM. It allows VIM Leather to take hold of the pulley at lower tension than any other belt. That's why VIM Leather Belting is universally known as "the belt that puts the pull in the pulley."

VIM is a product of
THE HOUGHTON LINE

LEATHER VIM BELT

E. F. Houghton & Co.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
And All Over the World

Uneven Tension in Rayon and Cotton Fabrics

(Continued from Page 10)

there, although broken up by use of the extra shuttle or shuttles.

Incorrect tension in some cases is caused by using unsuitable or badly fitted shuttles. The weft should be allowed to pull off from the pirn at an even tension. If the shuttle is brushed or fur-lined too much either at the sides or in the shuttle eye, the yarn is retarded in coming off the pirn. Consequently it is liable to become stretched, and if woven in the cloth in this condition, in all probability the fabric will be damaged, and imperfections such as tight and bright picks, also bars showing different degrees of lustre, may occur. If the rayon contains slubs or broken filaments, they will collect in the shuttle eye, and produce similar trouble.

Slack weft, due to insufficient tension in the shuttle is equally serious, but not a very common fault. It will cause the weft to balloon in the cloth, or produce an effect which resembles small streaks scattered about, and which are brighter than the rest of the weft.

Sometimes fabrics constructed from a cotton warp and rayon weft develop cross-over bars after beng dyed, giving a shady effect to the cloth. There are various causes for this, but one which was found to be causing much trouble was where the weaver was supplied with two shuttles, which were used alternately to prevent loss of time for pirn changing. These shuttles were not furred sufficently alike and different tensions were applied to alternate pirns of weft.

Cords woven in a cloth are often a source of trouble, this being more evident as a rule after the cloth has been finished. If the cords are woven containing too little tension, they pucker or crimp during finishing, and it is often not possible to obtain a nice flat piece of cloth. On the other hand, if woven with too much tension, they may break altogether, or should the fabric be woven with fine counts of weft, the tension may be severe enough to cut the weft entirely where it intersects with the cord. Warps made from staple fibre yarn require careful weighting, as owing to the smooth nature of the fibre from which the yarn is produced they stretch easily and have not the same amount of elasticity as cotton.

If it becomes necessary to weave a cloth containing both acetate and viscose of the same counts in the warp, ether in the form of stripes or arranged in some all-over effect, it is not advisable to run these from one beam. Some might consider that by the one beam method uniform tension would be obtained on both kinds of rayon. Theoretically this is so, but owing to the difference in contraction between the two kinds of rayon during finishing, the result is far from good. The viscose would contract more than the acetate, and upset the even balance of the two.

Winston-Salem, N. C. — The following firms were awarded contracts for new equipment totaling $200,000, by the Chatham Manufacturing Company, blanket manufacturers here and Elkin, N. C., which installed will increase production 20 per cent.

John J. McCloskey, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rodney Hunt Machine Co., Orange, Mass.; Rudolph Jahrs, Inc., North Andover, Mass.; Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.; Mass.; Woonsocket (R. I.) Napping Machine Co. and the Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

	Page
—A—	
Abington Textile Machinery Works	12
Akron Belting Co.	37
Aktivin Corp.	36
Allen Co.	—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	—
American Aniline & Extract Co.	27
American Bobbin Co.	—
American Glanzstoff Corp.	—
American Kron Scales Co.	—
American Moistening Co.	—
Amory, Browne & Co.	38
Arabol Mfg. Co.	—
Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co.	35
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.	44
Ashworth Bros.	—
Associated Business Papers, Inc.	—
Atlanta Brush Co.	—
—B—	
Bahnson Co.	1
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	38
Barber-Colman Co.	39
Barber Mfg. Co.	37
Billington, Jas. H. Co.	18
Bond, Chas. Co.	—
Borne, Scrymser Co.	—
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	—
—C—	
Caldwell, W. E. Co.	—
Campbell, John & Co.	—
Catlin & Co.	39
Celanese Corp. of America	—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	25
Charlotte Mfg. Co.	—
Ciba Co., Inc.	—
Clark Publishing Co.	43
Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co.	—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.	—
Cook's, Adam, Sons, Inc.	—
Corn Products Refining Co.	43
Courtney, Dana S. Co.	18
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	3
Crump, F. M. & Co.	39
Curran & Barry	38
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.	26
—D—	
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	—
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	38
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—
Draper, E. S.	24
Draper Corporation	—
Dronsfield Bros.	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	11
—E—	
Eaton, Paul B.	30
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	34
Economy Baler Co.	—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—
Enka, American	—
Entwistle, T. C. Co.	—
—F—	
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.	—
Fidelity Machine Co.	—
Fisher Leather Belting Co., Inc.	—
Ford, J. B.	44
Foster Machine Co.	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—
Franklin Process Co.	29
—G—	
Garland Mfg. Co.	—
General Dyestuff Corp.	—
General Electric Co.	—
Gill Leather Co.	30
Grasselli Chemical Co., Inc.	—
Graton & Knight Co.	2
—H—	
Hart Products Corp.	—
Haywood, Hackay & Valentine, Inc.	24
Hercules Powder Co.	—
Hermas Machine Co.	—
Holt, L. Banks Mfg. Co.	25
H & B American Machine Co.	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	28
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—
Howard-Hickory Co.	—
Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co.	—
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	—
—I—	
Iselin-Jefferson Co.	24
—J—	
Johnson, Chas. B.	—
—K—	
Kaumagraph Co.	4-5
Keever Starch Co.	26
—L—	
Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co.	—
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.	—
Lewis, John D.	—
Lincoln Electric Co.	—
Lincoln Hotel	—
Link-Belt Co.	—
Lock, J. E. & Son, Inc.	—
Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.	32
—M—	
Marston, Jno. P. Co.	44
Mathieson Alkali Works	6
Mauney Steel Co.	—
McCampbell & Co.	39
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.	32
—N—	
National Aniline & Chemical Co.	21
National Ring Traveler Co.	39
Neumann, R. & Co.	—
Newport Chemical Works, Inc.	—
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	13
—O—	
Orkin Exterminating Co., Inc.	24
Oakite Products, Inc.	—
Ocean-Forest Hotel	36
—P—	
Parks-Cramer Co.	—
Parks & Woolson Machine Co.	—
Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Piccadilly Hotel	—
Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.	—
—R—	
Rokweave Mills, Inc.	—
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.	—
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.	—
Rice Dobby Chain Co.	41
Rogers Fibre Co.	—
Roy, B. S. & Son	—
Royle, John & Sons	32
—S—	
Saco-Lowell Shops	—
Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp.	—
Seaboard Ry.	—
Seydel Chemical Co.	—
Seydel-Woolley Co.	41
Shambow Shuttle Co.	—
Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
Sirrine, J. E. & Co.	—
S K F Industries	33
Sonoco Products	—
Southern Ry.	40
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
Stafford Co.	—
Stanley Works	—
Standard Oil Co.	—
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
Stein, Hall & Co.	31
Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	38
Stodghill & Co.	—
—T—	
Taylor Instrument Cos.	19
Terrell Machine Co.	—
Texas Co., The	—
Textile Banking Co.	—
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	—
Textile Mill Supply Co.	43
Tolhurst Machine Works	—
Tubize Chatillon Corp.	—
—U—	
U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	17
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	41
Universal Winding Co.	41
—V—	
Veeder-Root, Inc.	Insert
Victor Ring Traveler Co.	24
Viscose Co.	—
Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	44
—W—	
Washburn, Inc.	—
Washburn Printing Co.	—
Watts, Ridley & Co.	—
Wellington, Sears & Co.	38
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	—
Whitin Machine Works	—
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	30
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.	—
Williams, J. H. Co.	—
Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
Wood's, T. B. Sons Co.	20
Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	38

PATENTS

Trade-marks, Copyrights

A former member of the Examining Corps in the United States Patent Office. Convenient for personal interviews.

PAUL B. EATON

Registered Patent Attorney
Offices: 218 Johnston Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7797
314 McLahlen Building
Washington, D. C.

We Buy

1. Clean Mill Seconds.
2. Clean Print Cloth Remnants.
3. Oily and Greasy Rag Remnants.

Send samples at once with prices to Department No. 106.

The American Wiping Cloth Co.
Laundry, Warehouse, and Offices
1162-1192 Scott St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale

25 S. & W. H. H. Machines, 160 Needles, 5 Step Reverse Plating. Used six months. Will trade for Ks. Hunter Machinery Co., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

An Overseer of Exceptional Ability

is available. Experienced in dobby and plain work. Best of references from former employers, one of largest mills in the South. Address "Dobby," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

GILLEATHER

FOR TOP ROLLS

BEST QUALITY
SHEEP SKIN

GILL LEATHER CO.
SALEM, MASS.

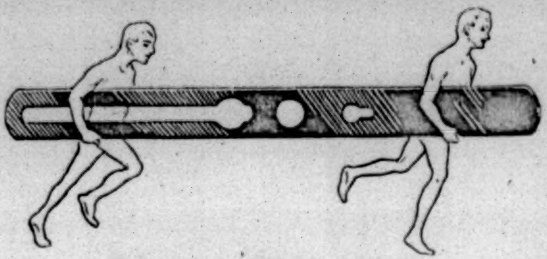
SPINNING RING SPECIALISTS
FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS

SPINNING RINGS
TWISTER RINGS
SILK RINGS

DIAMOND FINISH
TRAVELLER CLEANERS
TRAVELLER CUPS
GUIDE WIRE SETS

WHITINSVILLE
SPINNING RING CO.
WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

For Fine Fabrics

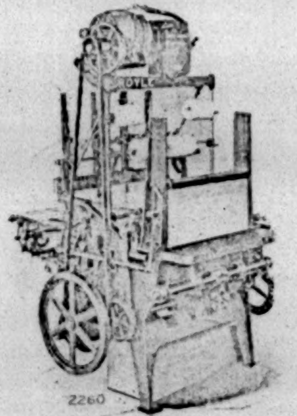


New Process Drop Wires

MADE by a special process which provides a thread-eye that will not cut or chafe the finest yarns. Use them with silk and rayon. They are unequaled for satisfactory performance.

MOSSBERG
PRESSED STEEL CORPORATION
Attleboro—Massachusetts—U. S. A.
Greenville, S. C. Dallas, Texas
Selson Engineering Co., Ltd., London, England

ROYLE
Jacquard Card Lacer



Automatically cuts peg and lace holes, and laces the cards uniformly together. Built for all sizes and indexes of cards.

One of a complete line of machines for the preparation of Jacquard Cards.

Write to

JOHN ROYLE & SONS
PATERSON, N. J.

Textile Facts and Figures

(Continued from Page 12)

Neither do statistics on population tendencies lend any credence to his prophecy:

The above facts would not seem to indicate that there has been a decline in either cotton production or cotton consumption in recent years and yet everyone knows that mill after mill has been forced to curtail during the past four years. And the aforementioned speaker who is certainly on the inside of things and knows what is going on tells us that the industry must face even greater curtailment in the future.

There is a reason of course for this state of things and no one knows it better than the men who have fastened it on the industry. There is a nigger in the woodpile most assuredly and when the obstructions are cleared away all can see him. He is no newcomer in the land but he has been growing apace in recent years. His name is night operation.

These night operators who belive so firmly in working women and girls at night are a determined group and no amount of argument or begging can induce them to alter their course. They know that by operating their spindles 110, 120 or 125 hours per week as they have been doing in some cases that they can produce goods 2 or 3 cents per pound cheaper than the mills that operate only a day shift. This means little or nothing in price to the ultimate consumer but it means everything to the organization that has to meet this competition.

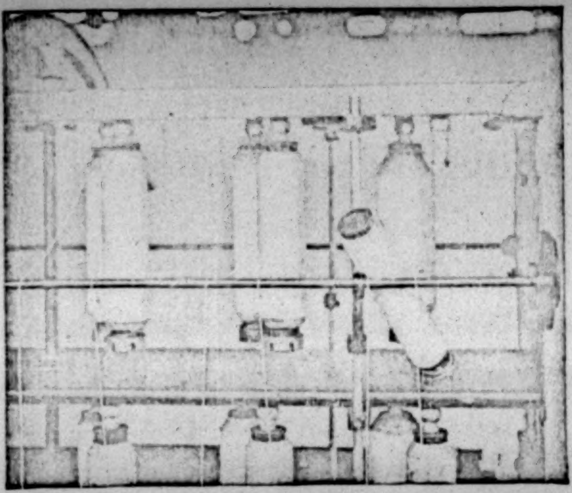
When it is pointed out to these gentlemen that women and girls are not employed at night in industry in other parts of the nation and that even Japan has a law forbidding it they are not impressed. If any one suggests governmental regulation it is treated as a joke and he is told that Congress can do nothing towards prohibiting the employment of women and minors at night.

During the past four years many mills whose managers profess to be opposed to night work have put on night shifts and when asked the reason for it, they all with one accord say that they were forced to do it—that it was merely a case of self-preservation. The following incident might be cited as evidence of the truth of their statements.

Last year it became evident that a certain fabric was being produced in excess of demand and that it was advisable for the manufacturers of that style of fabrics to curtail their outputs for a short time till demand could catch up with production. A number of mills making this line of fabrics went on four day a week schedules. Immediately another mill making these fabrics increased its production and its manager boasted that he was sitting pretty, running his plant 125 hours per week, producing goods at a lower cost and underselling the other mills who had desired to do the right thing and keep production in line. As a result I am told the mills that wished to curtail only a short time were forced to curtail many months with the resultant hardship to their employes. At the same time the

(Continued on Page 34)

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.
Plans—Specifications—Reports—
Appraisals—for Industrial Plants
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO CLEVELAND
CHARLOTTE SPARTANBURG



Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder with Long Draft System

The Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder used in connection with Long Draft system of Spinning has some very distinct and desirable advantages over wooden skewers.

Due to the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder's construction, the largest possible package of roving with a minimum of twist can be used without *stretching* the roving.

—WHY—

A package (large) of roving will be rotating on Ball Bearings, hence greatly reduced friction when being pulled from bobbin; also due to the construction of the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder, a package (large) of roving will automatically rotate without WABBLING—consequently, this means greatly reduced *stretching* of the roving.

We will be pleased to have our representative call and tell you all about the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder. Write us—

ECLIPSE

ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.
Elmira, N. Y.

ECLIPSE
BOBBIN HOLDER

TEXTILE FACTS AND FIGURES

(Continued from Page 32)

manufacturer who ran his plant 125 hours per week patted himself on the back and said "Oh! What a smart fellow am I."

The question as to whether or not the employes of textile plants are entitled to reasonably steady employment is being asked with recurring frequency. The quick expansion of production which night operation makes possible at this time precludes this. It is generally known that in recent years as soon as any fabric has tended to show a reasonable margin of profit night production of that fabric has been immediately started and the goose that would lay the golden egg killed without delay.

It is true that time and again within the past decade changes in styles and market conditions have caused mills to find themselves facing a greatly diminished demand for fabrics that they were formerly accustomed to produce. At the same time the demand for these fabrics fell off, however, there sprang up an increased demand for other fabrics and f it had not been for the overproduction for which night operation was responsible these mills in practically every instance could have shifted their looms to other fabrics and everything would have gone well.

If the learned gentleman who addressed Chapel Hill students had in mind the continuation of night work when he said that curtailment would be greater in the future than in the past, he is most certainly correct. For if this system of operation continues every mill will unquestionably be forced to put on a night shift. As it is not possible for the public to consume the output of all the mills running day and night it is certain to mean more curtailment and greatly increased hardships to the employes.

In penning these lines it has been merely my desire to pull back the curtain and show the picture as it appears to me. The folly of the situation is readily apparent. What do you suggest?

New Standard for Sheets

A single standard of 108 inch torn length for sheets was unanimously recommended to the Division of Simplified Practice of the Department of Commerce by the standing committee on simplification of hospital and institutional cotton textiles. The committee further recommended the adoption of hems two inches in depth for the top and bottom of such standard length sheets.

These recommendations were based on answers received from more than 2,000 inquiries sent to members of the American Hospital Association, Associates for Government Service, the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the Y. M. C. A.'s of the country. Ninety per cent of the replies favored the 108 inch length from the standpoint of increased comfort, sanitation, and service. Eighty per cent favored even hems at the top and bottom. While two inches was the depth most frequently mentioned, depths up to five inches were suggested.

The action today is one of the developments in the simplification project promulgated in June 1927, through the unanimous vote of the general conference of representatives of manufacturers, distributors and consumers held at the Department of Commerce. This project embraced not only the simplification of sheets but also of pillowcases, draw sheets, bed pads, spreads, bureau scarfs and towels.

SOLUBILIZE THE STARCH

for

SLASHING and FINISHING

in your own mill
by a short boil with

Aktivin-S

Simple—Reliable
Economic

Booklet describing method on request

THE AKTIVIN CORPORATION
50 Union Square
New York City

COME over perfect motor roads all the way or overnight via Atlantic Coast Line R.R., to the new sportsman's paradise in the Mid-South, where the equable climate is at its best from March to May. No extremes of heat or cold. Splendid golf courses, with grass greens. Tennis, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, surf bathing, aviation, archery.

Ocean-Forest Hotel

And Ocean-Forest Country Club
At Myrtle Beach, South Carolina

A new, magnificent fireproof hotel. The 220 outside rooms have fresh and salt water baths. Heated swimming pool. Superb equipment, cuisine, and service. The hotel is operated by

Edward H. Crandall

President of Mayfair House, New York, and The Griswold at New London. For booklets and bookings, address Mr. Crandall at Myrtle Beach, S. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops Show Gain

Boston, Mass.—For the year ended December 31, 1929 Saco-Lowell Shops reports net profit after all charge of $1,004.034. After allowing for normal year's dividends on the first and second preferred, this profit would be equal to $13.49 per share on 62,575 shares of common.

On the 12,500 shares of 6 per cent preferred there are back dividends accrued of 27 per cent, or $337,500, however, and on the 26,438 shares of 7 per cent second preferred, dividends accrued of 33.25 per cent of $879,064, a total for the two issues of $1,216,563. Last year's earnings were equal to $80.32 per share of first preferred and $35.14 per share of second preferred (after allowing for one year's dividend on first preferred).

The 1929 profit compares with a loss of $892,861 in 1928. For the later year there was an operating profit after interest of $15,838, but the company charged off $360,088 for depreciation, $361,734 for expeneses in connection with consolidating activities in three rather than six plants, $51,877 for expense of carrying abandoned plants after they were shut down, and $135,000 to reserves against securities and receivables.

At the end of last year current assets totaled $6,200,753 and current liabilities $481,543, making net working capital $5,719,210, which compared with $5,554,518 the year before. This improvement in working capital took place despite payment of $1,137,500 of indebtedness to banks and settlement of tax claims amounting to $475,000.

President David F. Edwards says in part to stockholders:

"The profit for 1929 was substantial, but in considering its signficance for the future, certain fundamental characteristics of this business must be kept clearly in mind. The buying of textile machinery fluctuates very widely from one year to another. This is true to considerable extent, even in periods when the cotton textile industry as a whole is not depressed, as it is today. It is not uncommon for the fluctuations in sales volume to range from 35 to 100 per cent of capacity any one year and also from one year to another.

"Sales in 1929 were about 85 per cent greater than sales in 1928, in which year the company showed a loss. Indications thus far for 1930 point to a sales volume much below that of last year. These wide fluctuations in sales, which are an inherent and unavoidable characteristic of this business, mean corresponding fluctuations in earnings. Therefore, the results for any one year,—for example, the year 1929 — cannot safely be taken as a sound indication of what the company can do uniformly year after year.

"For the ten-year period—1920 to 1930—the company's losses exceeded its earnings. This is partly accounted for by the fact that during fully half of this ten-year period the cotton textile industry was more or less demoralized and depressed. In years of moderately good sales volume the company can make a fair profit. During years of poor sales volume, some of which are inevitable, the company is fortunate to break even, and many show losses.

"If a business of this character is to remain sound, develop and improve its product in a progressive way, and show a moderate profit over a period of years, the earnings of the occasional good years must be large enough to offset, with some margin to spare, the lack of profit or actual losses in the poor years, of which there are sure to be some. This explanation has been

made at some length to aid the stockholders in forming a correct opinion as to the significance of the operating results for last year and to forestall and unduly optimistic conclusions that might be drawn from those results.

"The cotton textile industry is still in a very demoralized and depressed condition. In fact, the condition today in certain respects, is perhaps worse than it has ever been. On the other hand, there is also a far more general understanding and conviction than ever before throughout the industry, that permanent sustained curtailment of excessive working hours, will correct the evil of over-production and restore the industry to a normal condition. Price demoralization, resulting from over-production, caused by excessive working hours, has grown so bad that the instinct of self- preservation has been aroused as never before in the industry. The remedy for this condition, namely, effective permanent reduction of working hours to a sound basis, will be applied sooner or later, and when it is applied, the condition of the industry will steadily improve, and so will the demand for new machinery to make long overdue replacements of great quantities of worn out and obsolete equipment.

1919 Cotton Crop

The 1929 cotton crop of the United States was placed at 14,544,584 running bales exclusive of linters by the Census Bureau in its final ginning report of the season.

That compares with 14,296,549 running bales in the 1928 crop and 12,783,112 running bales in the 1927 crop.

In equivalent 500-pound bales the crop was 14,821,499 bales, compared with 14,477,874 in 1928 and 12,956,043 in 1927.

Round bales, counted as half bales, included were 572,092 compared with 674,506 in the 1928 crop.

American-Egyptian cotton included was 28,771 running bales, compared with 28,313 in the 1928 crop.

Cotton remaining to be ginned, included in the total, was 33,479 bales, compared with 71,869 in the 1928 crop.

The average gross weight of bales for the crop was 509.5 pounds, compared with 506.3 pounds for the 1928 crop.

Included in the total crop were 86,970 bales ginned prior to August 1 which was counted in the supply for the 1928-29 season, compared with 88,761 bales of the 1928 crop so counted and 162,283 bales of the 1927 crop.

Ginnings of the crop by States follow, the first column showing running bales and the second its equivalent in 500-pound bales:

South Carolina	832,454	829,455
Alabama	1,307,572	1,341,458
Arizona	149,466	152,838
Arkansas	1,395,099	1,433,853
California	254,566	258,927
Florida	29,848	28,577
Georgia	1,339,446	1,342,279
Louisiana	798,098	809,196
Mississippi	1,875,155	1,914,547
Missouri	220,820	219,814
New Mexico	86,296	88,450
North Carolina	766,787	746,962
Oklahoma	1,125,345	1,142,397
Tennessee	504,311	515,811
Texas	3,802,574	3,940,992
Virginia	47,945	47,480
All others	8,802	8,463

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

...., 19......

Name of Mill..

Town..

........................Spinning Spindles........................Looms

....Superintendent

....Carder

....Spinner

....Weaver

....Cloth Room

....Dyer

....Master Mechanic

Recent changes..

....

....

AKRON
Leather Belting
Most Economical
Once Tried
Always Specified
The Akron Belting Co.
Akron, Ohio

Barber Manufacturing Co.
Charlotte, N. C.
QUALITY
SPINNING and TWISTER
TAPE

SELLING AGENTS *for*
SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering, Milliken & Co.,
Incorporated
79-83 Leonard Street
New York

99 Chauncey St., Boston 223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.
Established 1828
43 and 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK
Selling Agents For
SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS
Baltimore Philadelphia Boston St. Joseph
St. Louis San Francisco Chicago Shanghai (China)
St. Paul Cincinnati Minneapolis

Wellington, Sears & Company
93 Fraklin St., Boston 65 Worth St., New York
Philadelphia Chicago Atlanta
New Orleans San Francisco

Amory, Browne & Co.
Specializing in Selling Cotton Mill Products
BOSTON, 48 Franklin St. 62 Worth St., NEW YORK
Our Export Department Serves 69 Foreign Countries

CURRAN & BARRY
320 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Joshua L. Baily & Co.
10-12 Thomas St., New York
Offices in Principal Domestic and Foreign Countries

COTTON GOODS

New York.—A moderate amount of business was done in the cotton goods markets last week. Total sales were somewhat less than during the preceding week, but were in excess of curtailed production. Business in March is estimated to be well ahead of production although March production was lower than that in February stocks on hand showed a slight decrease. The largest business was done in unfinished goods and some advance in price followed the higher cotton prices.

In the print cloth section bids of 8 15-16c for 80 square 4.00-yard for quick delivery were reported to have failed completely, and some sales of April and May goods were effected at 9c. Sales of 38½-inch 64x60s at 6¼c were made in a limited way. Heavy yardages were bid for at 6⅛c, but the price had hardened and no goods were obtained. Sales of 36-inch 64x60s were made in a fair way at 5⅞c and 27-inch 7.60-yard sold at 4⅜c with a stronger tendency here apparent.

Certain of the better makes of 144x76 combed broadcloths singles are fairly sold ahead, that is, in comparison to the general situation. One or two such qualities have been bringing 17 cents; other good makes have sold at 16½ and less, while less fair qualities have been bought at slightly under even money. The situation in combed 128x68 continues unchanged, with the poorer qualities overplentiful and the choicest makes relatively better fixed.

There has not been as much interest shown toward carded styles as last week, and one or two of the higher counts have not fulfilled the recent promise of a stiffening tendency. Poundage bases in some instances remain completely out of line with comparable print cloths.

A moderate amount of spot business was reported to have been negotiated, spot numbered ducks moving at 32½ per cent off list in medium quantities.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4¼
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6 - 6⅛
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8¾
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9¾
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8¼
Brown sheetings, standard	11
Tickings, 8-ounce	18½-20½
Denims	15
Standard prints	8
Dress ginghams	12½-15
Staple ginghams	10

Constructive Selling Agents
for
Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.
57 Worth St.
New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa. — Generally improved conditions were noted in the yarn trade during the week, although sales have yet to reach large volue. Day to day business covered a moderate volume of small orders and in some instances contracts for rather late delivery were put through. The orders were scattered, but the total done was encouraging. The tendency to get yarn prices on a level with higher cotton prices continued to make some headway. Quotations were higher in many instances, although some spinners were understood to be taking business at prior levels.

It is apparent that buyers have not been persuaded as yet that the situation in cotton is a favorable factor in causing them to operate for the future. With many the prime consideration is the lack of business on their books. Until an improvement occurs in this respect the trend of the market is going to have comparatively little ecct. Were yarn consumers operating their plants to full capacity they would be in the market and in all probability would operate for a very decided distance ahead. They admit yarn is cheap, both comparatively and actually, but they are discouraged about their own suiation and cannot bring themselves to the pont of providing for something that they do not know will be in evidence.

Sales to weavers continue slow as this class is meeting with difficulty in disposing of finished goods. The recent upsets in raw cotton have forced goods back and sellers are not in a position to enforce contracts. With the disparity between levels on yarn contracts and prevailing market values, there have been a natural pressure by weavers for new price arrangements. Yarn houses are better equipped to enforce their contracts with weavers so that the situation has not seriously affected distribution.

Southern Single Chain Warps

10s	28
12s	28½
16s	29
20s	30½
26s	32½
30s	34½
30s	35½

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	27
10s	28
12s	29
16s	30
20s	31½
24s	34½
30s	36
36s	41
40s	42
40s ex.	47½

Southern Single Skeins

6s	27
8s	28
12s	28½
14s	29
16s	29½
20s	30½
24s	32½
28s	35
30s	35½

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	27½
10s	28
12s	28½
14s	29
16s	29½
20s	31
24s	33½
26s	34½
30s	35½
40s	42
40s ex.	47
50s	52½
60s	61½

Carpet Yarns

Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	23
White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	26½

Part Waste Insulating Yarn

8s, 1-ply	23
8s, 2, 3 and	
8s, 2 3 and 4-ply	24
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	24
12s, 2-ply	25½
16s, 2-ply	29
20s, 2-ply	31
26s, 2-ply	35
30s, 2-ply	35½

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply

8s	27
10s	27
12s	28
16s	30
20s	31½

Southern Frame Cones

8s	26½
10s	27
12s	27½
14s	28
16s	28½
18s	29
20s	29½
22s	30
24s	31½
26s	32½
28s	33½
30s	34½
30s	33½
30s	39
40s	43½

Southern Two-ply Mercerizing Twist Combed Peeler

8-12s	41
20s	44
30s	47
36s	48½
38s	50
40s	50½
50s	54
60s	62
70s	72
80s	82

CATLIN YARN COMPANY
NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO
SOUTHERN OFFICE:
1017 Commercial Bank Bldg. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

F. M. CRUMP & CO.
COTTON
MEMPHIS, TENN.

McCAMPBELL & COMPANY
320 Broadway, New York

BARBER-COLMA
UTOMATIC SPOOLE
IGH SPEED WARPE
ARP TYING MACHI
ARP DRAWING MACHI
HAND KNOTTERS
BARBER-COLMAN COMPA
General Offices and Plant
Mass. ROCKFORD, ILL., U. S. A.

WENTWORTH
Double Duty Travelers
Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.
Manufactured only by the
National Ring Traveler Co.
Providence, R. I.
31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.
Reg. U. S. P. O.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

For Sale
Roving Frames

6—Saco-Lowell Speeders, 1919, 7x3½, 168 spindles each, $4.25 loaded.

6—Saco-Lowell Speeders, 1917, 8x4, $4.85 loaded.

10—Saco-Lowell Intermediates, 10x5, 108 spindles each, $6.00 per spindle loaded, 1917-18.

6—Saco-Lowell Slubbers, 12x6, 68 spindles each, 1914, $9.00 per spindle loaded.

5—Saco-Lowell Intermediates, 9x4½, 112 spindles each, $6.00 per spindle loaded.

Charlotte Textile Machinery Company
Phone 9823 Box 483
Charlotte, N. C.

THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL is by train. The safest. Most comforable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

BULLETIN CLASSIFIED ADS

are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. $3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to inch.

PLANS FOR GEORGIA MEETING

Atlanta, Ga.—Plans for the annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers of Georgia are nearing completion. The meeting, which is to be held at the Atlanta-Biltmore Hotel on April 3 and 4, will consist of an evening session on April 3, a morning session on the following day, and a luncheon given in honor of the charter members of the organization. Price Gilbert, associate justice of the Georgia Supreme Court, will be one of the speakers.

Special Excursion Fares
TO
FLORIDA AND CUBA
Saturday, April 5th, 1930
Round trip fare from
Charlotte, N. C.

Savannah, Ga.	$ 7.50
Brunswick, Ga.	13.00
Jacksonville, Fa.	16.00
Miami, Fla.	26.00
Tampa, Fla.	23.50
Havana, Cuba	50.75

Stopovers permitted both directions.

Tickets good going and returning regular trains.

Ask Ticket Agents for complete details and reservations.

"TRAVEL BY TRAIN"

Southern Railway System

Becky Ann's Books
Interesting Stories of Cotton Mill Life

"A Man Without a Friend"
'Only a Factory Boy"
"Hearts of Gold"
"The Better Way"
"Will Allen—Sinner"

Price $1.00 Each

Order from
CLARK PUBLISHING CO.
Charlotte, N. C.

Upturn in Commodity Prices Predicted

Boston, Mass.—In an extended study of prospective commodity price trends, Harvard Economic Society looks for stabilization and subsequent recovery in the comparatively near future. Due to the fact that annual increment in the world's gold supply is expected to decline in about five years, the long-range trend is uncertain, although greater co-operation among nations may counteract the natural tendency toward lower prices caused by decline in gold production.

The Society states in part: "One cannot reasonably doubt, in view of the experience of the past ten years, that the rate of interest at which dollar exchange can be secured has been a prime factor in determining movements of international commodity prices. In the light of available evidence, we attribute the recent decline of commodity prices to high interest rates resulting from the excessive absorption of credit in a great stock speculation which centered in the United States but enlisted interest and support in many other countries. We therefore believe that easy money, such as seems to be definitely in prospect and to be favored by central bank authorities everywhere, will presently stabilize commodity markets and then lead to an upturn of prices.

"Looking beyond the present decline of commodity prices and the upturn that will presently follow it, we must nevertheless reckon with the fact that prospective conditions of gold production and consumption are not favorable to maintenance of the existing price level in gold standard countries.

"If present trends are maintained in the gold fields now developed and exploited, and now new important sources of supply are discovered elsewhere, it may be expected that the gold production of the world, by 1935 or thereabouts, will start upon a gradual decline; while its industrial consumption and export to the East will continue large. Such facts as these, which are matters of common knowledge, justify the expectation that, unless countervailing factors come into play, the world will shortly enter another period of declining commodity prices in countries that adhere to the gold standard."

Despite the difficulties of co-operation among nations, the Society believes "there is some prospect of international co-operation in stabilizing commodity prices. The war left the world heavily in debt; and those responsible for the fiscal policies of governments will not look with favor upon a monetary policy which increases from year to year the real burden of national indebtedness. Then, too, economic conditions, especially conditions of employment, have become increasingly important as political factors. In Europe the natural desire of bank authorities to maintain their reserve position has in recent months yielded to a stronger desire to stabilize commodity markets by making credit cheaper and more abundant. Finally we have the financial committee of the League of Nations and its inquiry into stabilization of the purchasing power of gold.

"Obviously conditions are more favorable for international co-operation in stabilizing the value of money than ever before in the history of the world. By devices and arrangements now well known, and with reasonable co-operation among central banks, the purchasing power of gold can be kept comparatively though of course not absolutely stable; so that, if the decline of gold production now in prospect after 1935 is followed by a serious decline of commodity prices, this result will be due not to inescapable economic law but to causes wholly within the control of human volition."

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.
Boston

Textile Winding Machinery

Southern Offices

Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta, Ga.
Frederick Jackson Jesse W. Stribling
I. E. Wynne R. B. Smith

Factory Office: Providence, R .I.

"Where Quality Counts"

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
159 Aborn St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres. AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.
WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN
Southern Represenative, P. O. Box 792, Greenville S. C.

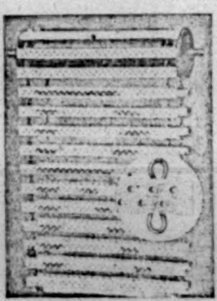
"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT," Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against Interruptions and Delays in your work.
FOR FINE YARNS—
Use OUR SPECIALL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.
FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—
Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFFSET" Patent No. 1,636,992.

SEYCO

Seydel-Woolley Company
ATLANTA

Textile
Chemicals
For
Best Weaving

A Concern is
Known by the
Customers It
Keeps



THE
IMPROVED EYE

We Also Manufacture

Dobby Loom Cords
and Pegs

Rice Dobby Chain Company
Millbury, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is $2.00 which will lso cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only $1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of al vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Seven years as overseer one plant. Efficient. Best references. No. 5705.

WANT position with large mill or chain of mills as overhauler spinning. Can do fitting and moving, No. 5706.

WANT position as second hand in carding, day or night. Two in family to work in mill. Good references. No. 5707.

WANT position as overseer weaving and slashing. Experienced on plain fancies and Jacquards—cotton and rayon. Jacquards preferred. I. C. S. course and good references. No. 5708.

WANT position as master mechanic. Go anywhere. Age 37. Experienced in cloth and cord mills. Licensed stationary engineer. Best references. No. 5709.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 42. 12 years overseer. Efficient and reliable. No. 5710.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or shipping. Age 36. 12 years as overseer and shipping clerk on denims and checks. Married. Strictly sober. Best references. No. 5711.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or rayon preparation. Age 38. 20 years experience in spinning. Six years on rayon preparation. Would consider position as salesman with reliable firm. No. 5712.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning. 12 years experience. On present job four years. References. 5713.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Seven years assistant and four years overseer. Good on textile calculations. Prefer carding. References. No. 5714.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on sheetings, drills, sateens and chambrays. Age 42. Best references. 5715.

WANT position as engineer or mechanic. All kinds of engineering and shop work. Well experienced and qualified. No. 5716.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic. Sixteen years experience. Prefer N. C. References. No. 5717.

WANT position as master mechanic. 17 years experience. On present job eight years. Eployers will recommend me. No. 5718.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Nos. 2s to 40s. Age 33. Prefer N. C. Best references. No. 5719.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on a wide variety of goods, plain and fancy. Good references. No. 5720.

WANT position as dyer. 11 years experience on raw stock yarn and beams. Can handle laboratory work. No. 5721.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic. 15 years experience both lines. Best references. No. 5722.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. I. C. S. graduate. Experienced on denims. References. No. 5723.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years experience. Efficient and reliable. Best references. No. 5724.

WANT position as slasher tender. Experienced on rayon and fine cotton yarns, stripes and checks. Good references. No. 5725.

WANT position as master mechanic. 21 years experience. Can hold any size job. Will go anywhere. No. 5726.

WANT position as loom fixer. Experienced on Drapers.—Comp.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancies. Experienced on box looms. Good manager of help. Good references. No. 5726.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in carding, or as comber fixer, or card grinder. 20 years experience in card room. References. No. 5727.

WANT position as overseer weaving or cloth room. Experienced and reliable. No. 5728.

WANT position as master mechanic. 15 years experience on steam and electric drive. Good references. No. 5729.

WANT position as superintendent, on colored or white goods,—broad cloth, covert, ticking, denims, chambrays, tobacco cloth. Best character, training experience and ability. No. 5730.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Familiar with anything except Jacquards. Best references. No. 5731.

WANT position as overseer napping. 8 years experience with Woonsocket 36 and 20 roll double-acting machines. Best references. No. 5732.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Married. age 38, I. C. S. graduate, many years practical experience. Good loom man, good leader and manager of help. Sober and reliable. No. 5734.

WANT position as overseer carding. 8 years experience and best references. No. 5735.

WANT position as master mechanic. Best references. No. 5736.

WANT position as overseer weaving—any kind except Jacquards. No. 5737.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now employed but wish to change. No. 5738.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 37. 16 years experience on drills sheetings, prints and denims. Good shipping clerk. No. 5739.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner, day or night. Age 37. Best references. No. 5740.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or as superintendent. 20 years experienced white and colored work. Will go anywhere. No. 5741.

WANT position as overseer weaving, designing or finishing. Nine years with present company. Can give references and satisfaction. No. 5742.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 30. experienced on white and colored work. I. C. S. course on carding and spinning. Strictly sober and reliable. Good references. No. 5743.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or both. Experienced and reliable. No. 5744

CAMPAIBN IN MANCHESTER FOR COTTONS EXPANDING

Manchester, England. — Publicity stunts and fashion shows to boost the sale of Lancashire cotton and to get the British housewife cotton-minded continue to be staged here. At Bolton 29 girl operatives drawn from the locality recently took part as mannequins in a cotton fashion parade held in the town, while the Mayoress of Blackpool is calling an early meeting of prominent local women to plan mannequin parades of cotton frocks. She is appealing to Lancashire women to buy and wear at least three cotton dresses this summer, and to wear red roses (manufactured from Lancashire cotton) as a sign of their determination to buy Lancashire goods whenever possible.

Frank Nasmith recently spoke to members of the British Association of Textile Managers on extending the uses of cotton, and he drew their attention to the efforts made in the United States in this direction.

"It has been suggested," he said, "that steamers of sufficient capacity be chartered—four in all—and that they should proceed to different countries, making a world tour. They would carry fabrics of Lancashire make, together with suitable marquees and other tents and display stands which could be erected at any point where suitable buildings for exhibition were not available. By this means goods would be shown in many distant parts of the earth remote from marketing centers.—Daily News Record.

LANCASHIRE FAIR REPORTED BIG SOURCE OF ORDERS

Manchester, Eng. — The general opinion here is that the Lancashire Cotton Fair has proved a decided success. Official figures show that close to 250,000 people visited the exposition during its three weeks' run, and it is stated that many thousands of these were genuine trade buyers.

It is reported that actual business has been done on a big scale, and that some firms will be working for weeks to come as a result of orders actually booked at the Fair. The home trade in cotton goods has certainly been stimulated, and retail shops are now selling more cotton yardage than they have done at any time within the last decade.

Two stalls, those of Horrockses Crewdson, and of Rylads, were purchased outright by a big retail department store, Pauldens.